INDICATIONS.

THUNDERSTORMS TONIGHT AND THURSDAY; WARMER.

The Fort Wayne Sentinel

THOUGHT TO THINK ABOUT.
"He that giveth unto the poor shall not lack; but he that hideth his eyes shall have many a curse."—Prov. 28: 27.

FOUNDED 1833 (ALL THE NEWS ALL THE TIME) WEDNESDAY EVENING, FORT WAYNE'S GREATEST NEWSPAPER APRIL 3, 1907. (THE SENTINEL IS A MEMBER OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS) 10 PAGES—2 CTS.

EXPERTS PUZZLE; TURN TO ACCUSED

Lunacy Commission Puzzled by Alienists, Will Rely on Physical and Mental Examination of Thaw

INQUEST COMPLETED; REPORT TOMORROW

New York, April 3.—After hearing two experts as witnesses today, one for the state and one for the defense, the commission, which is inquiring into the present mental condition of Harry K. Thaw went into executive session and conducted its last mental and physical examination of the defendant. Even the lawyers on both sides were barred from this last sitting, the commission intimating that after the mass of contradictory expert testimony placed before it, the members believed they would get all the information they required from Thaw himself.

The commission expects to report its conclusions to Justice Fitzgerald tomorrow, at which time the trial will proceed or an order will be issued committing Thaw to Matteawan.

Examination Completed.

At 3:37 p. m. it was announced that the examination of Thaw had been completed.

The Thaw lunacy commission remained in session to consider its report after the examination of Thaw had been completed.

District Attorney Jerome and counsel representing the defendant were notified that they were no longer required by the commission and there would be no communication of any sort with anyone tonight. The commission undoubtedly will report to Justice Fitzgerald before court convenes at 10:30 o'clock tomorrow morning.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE DAY.

Experts Called and Get Commission Confused.

New York, April 3.—When the Thaw lunacy commission went into session today District Attorney Jerome called to the witness stand Dr. Allen Ross Diefendorf, superintendent of the state hospital for the insane at Middletown, Conn., and professor of mental and nervous diseases at Yale university. Dr. Diefendorf testified for the state at the trial of Thaw, declaring the defendant knew the nature and quality of his act when he shot and killed Stanford White and knew the act was wrong. To the commission today the alienist declared that from what he had seen of Thaw and the writings he had examined he was of the opinion that Thaw is not now capable of rightly understanding his own position, of appreciating the nature of the charge against him or of rationally advising his counsel.

Emanated From Diseased Brain.

Dr. Diefendorf examined at some length the twenty-four pages of suggestions made by Thaw to Mr. Delmas for his summing up address and declared they emanated from a diseased brain. The commission asked the witness to point out what he considered evidences among the memoranda. Dr. Diefendorf pointed out one passage which District Attorney Jerome started to read aloud.

"I must protest against this," interrupted Mr. Hartridge, of Thaw's counsel. "These papers were produced for the benefit of the commission at a secret session and the district attorney is reading them to the reporters. It is another case like the Lyon letters from Pittsburg. They were sent here to the clerk of the court. It was agreed they might be copied in the district attorney's office and then they mysteriously appeared in the newspapers."

Mystery? Should Say Not.

"There was nothing mysterious about the publication of those letters," said Mr. Jerome. "I gave them out myself. They were public documents produced in open court."

"But they had not been admitted in evidence," retorted Mr. Hartridge.

Chairman McClure put an end to the discussion by saying the Lyon letters were not before the commission.

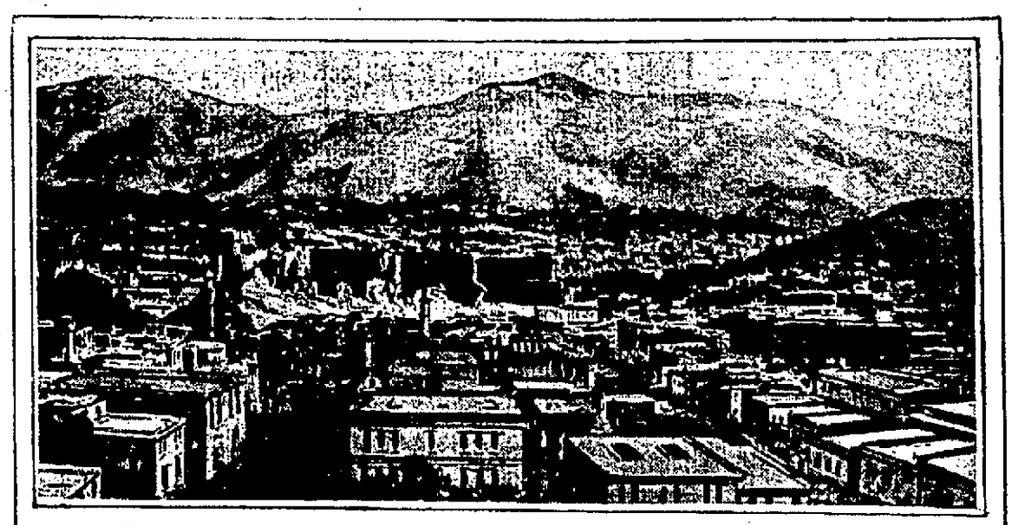
Dr. Diefendorf said the suggestions made by Thaw indicated a delusional state of mind.

"Did you think he had delusions when he committed the homicide?" asked Chairman McClure.

"Yes," replied the witness, who then

(Continued on Page Two.)

Armenian City That Was Devastated by Earthquake.



GENERAL VIEW OF BITLIS

BUSSE IS ELECTED CHICAGO MAYOR BY 13,000

Republicans Turn Tables on Mayor Dunne—Traction Plans Approved.

Chicago, April 3.—The revised unofficial returns of yesterday's election show that Busse, the republican candidate for mayor has been elected by a plurality of 13,016 over Dunne.

The entire republican city ticket was elected with the exception of Edward C. Young, the candidate for city treasurer, who was beaten by John E. Traeger, democrat, by 7,983. The city council will be democratic by the same number as the old council—36 democrats to 34 republicans.

Busse's Appointments.

The following prospective appointments have been announced by Mayor-elect Busse: Comptroller, Walter H. Wilson; corporation counsel, Milton J. Foreman or Edward Brundage; commissioner of public works, John J. Hanberg; chief or police, George Shippy or Herman Schuettler.

The traction ordinances recently passed by the city council over the veto of Mayor Dunne and which provide for the immediate rehabilitation of the street car systems, were carried by a vote of 165,646 to 132,720. These ordinances were favored by the republicans and they declared in their platform that the best interests of the city demanded their adoption. The democracy insisted upon municipal ownership by purchase or condemnation of the street car properties. The fear that the condemnation operation might entail many years of litigation, during which time the city would be compelled to put up with its present miserable transportation facilities, was a strong factor in bringing out a heavy vote in favor of the ordinances.

Status of the Tractions.

As the matter now stands the street car companies are compelled to pay to the city 55 per cent. of their net income, allowing the city at all times access to their books. They are to provide continuous passage from one section of the city to another for a fare of five cents, and to grant universal transfers. The city is to allow them a franchise for twenty years, with the option of purchasing the systems for $50,000,000 at any time by giving notice six months in advance of the date at which it proposes to take over the properties. The cost of rehabilitating the lines is to be added to the purchase price of $50,000,000.

The election also added to the extent of the city by bringing in the suburb of Morgan Park, which will add about three thousand to its population provided the citizens of Morgan Park approve the annexation. Their election is to be held two weeks from yesterday.

Beaten by the Money Power.

Mayor Dunne did not appear at his office until late in the day. He then gave out the following statement:

"I was defeated by the money power, not only of this city, but of the whole United States. I fought a fair fight and lost. After I have had a week's rest I shall return to the practice of law."

Soon after arriving at the city hall he sent the following message to Mayor-elect Busse:

"The vanquished salutes the victor.
(Signed) "Mayor Dunne."

ST. LOUIS DEMOCRATIC.

S. Louis, April 3.—Complete returns show that yesterday's election resulted in the election of the entire democratic city council ticket and fifteen democrats of the twenty-eight members of the house of delegates. Of the four members of the school board voted for, two democrats and two republicans were elected.

RESULTS IN WISCONSIN.

Milwaukee, Wis., April 3.—The latest returns from yesterday's judicial election show that Justice Roujet D. Marshall was re-elected by a good sized majority over Henry T. Scudder.

KANSAS CITY, KANSAS.

Kansas City, Mo., April 3.—Official returns show the election of D. E. Cornell, (rep.) as mayor of Kansas City, Kas., by a plurality of 1,218 over W. W. Rose, (dem).

CIVIC LEAGUE DEFEATED.

Superior, Wis., April 3.—The civic league met defeat at the polls here yes-

Continued on Page Two.

TROLLEY LINE WILL GIVE LOW RATE TO G. A. R.

Traction Companies to Offer Cent-a-Mile Fare to Fort Wayne.

Indianapolis, April 3.—Though official announcement is withheld, it is understood that the traction companies of Indiana have agreed among themselves to grant a straight one cent a mile rate to the G. A. R. for the state convention of the Indiana department to be held in Fort Wayne May 22-25 inclusive.

PLEASES FORT WAYNE.

The decision of the electric roads indicated in the above dispatch will be very gratifying to the Fort Wayne committee which is preparing for the big gathering of veterans in this city next month. While the steam roads have thus far maintained their determination not to grant the cent-a-mile rate for the Fort Wayne meeting, the local committees have not yet abandoned hope that the concession will be finally made by the steam lines.

GENERAL MANAGERS HAVE SUBMITTED ULTIMANUM

Trainmen and Conductors May Have Received Concessions.

Chicago, April 3.—Commissioner Knapp, of the interstate commerce commission, and Charles Neill, of the United States labor commission, who have for some days been acting as mediators between the western railroads and the members of organizations of trainmen and conductors, today submitted to the men the ultimatum of the railroads which was handed to them last night. Before entering the conference both commissioners declined to state the nature of the final proposition of the railroads. It is generally believed that the managers have made slight concessions, but this could not be confirmed.

The opinion is growing that a strike of the two organizations will be averted, although there is no positive assertion to this effect credited to either side of the controversy.

Commissioners Knapp and Neill were not able to meet the representatives of the conductors and trainmen at the hour originally set and asked for a postponement until late in the day. The meeting was then set for the latter part of the afternoon. Neither of the commissioners nor Chiefs Morrissey and Garretson would discuss the probable outcome of the meeting. The commissioners are to submit the last proposition from the railroads, and if this is not accepted, it is believed that they will make an offer for arbitration under the Erdman act.

REMAINS AT HOME TO REGAIN SOME STRENGTH

Governor Hanly Heeds Advice of Physician and Quits Work.

Indianapolis, Ind., April 3.—Governor Hanly did not go to his office today. He has agreed to heed the advice of his doctor and stay at home until he has gained some strength. In the meantime probably no appointments will be announced.

The governor is not confined to his bed at home, but he is trying to keep very quiet. His attempt to go to his office yesterday resulted in such a failure from a physical standpoint that he has decided now to wait until he is strong enough to take up the official business that is awaiting him. He may not get to the office until the first of next week.

"The governor looked much stronger and better today than he did yesterday," said Colonel Gemmer, the governor's secretary. "He worked on some correspondence at his home today and I believe that he will be able to spend a few hours in his office tomorrow."

M'ARDLE TO BE THIRD MEMBER.

New Richmond Man to Go on State Tax Commission.

Indianapolis, April 3.—The belief is expressed around the state house that John McArdle, of New Richmond will be appointed the third member of the state board of tax commissioners, an office created by the last session of the legislature. The governor has given no public intimation as to whom he will appoint to this place, but the state house talk points to McArdle.

Two others have been considered seriously in connection with this appointment, Dan Chapin, of Rockport and Samuel Thomas, of South Bend.

NOTED SWINDLER RELEASED.

"Prince" Otto Henry Completes Term in Ohio Prison.

Columbus, O., April 3.—"Prince" Otto Henry, whose real name is Sondheim, and who was born in Germany, was released from the penitentiary here today, having served five years for pocket-picking in Urbana. He is known as the most clever all around crook in this country and swindled the duke of Edinburg in London in 1891. He is a fine chemist and swindled many people by claiming he could add from one-fourth to one-third to the weight of gold by a chemical process. Many men were caught in the swindle and Henry made thousands of dollars.

PLAN SOME IMPROVEMENTS.

Hope Hospital Committees Have Taken Action in Matter.

At the joint meeting of the executive committee and the women's committee of the Hope hospital board, held last night, it was decided that the latter committee should ask for bids in the near future for the internal improvement of the hospital. New matting is to be provided for the corridors and the interior of the hospital is to be painted and brightened up. Other inside improvements, that will beautify the appearance are to be made.

At the meeting of the executive committee next Monday night plans for several outside changes in the building will come up for consideration. The exact nature of these improvements is not known at present, nor the amount of the expenditures, but that some considerable alterations are to be made is certain.

HARRIMAN WANTED TO GO TO SENATE

Said at White House His Interest in New York Fight Was to Secure Senator Depew's Seat

GOV. HIGGINS HAD PROMISED HIM TOGA

Washington, April 3.—It was authoritatively declared at the white house today that the real reason for Mr. E. H. Harriman's interest in the election of the state ticket in New York in 1904, reference to which was made in the communications which passed between him and the president, was that he desired to advance his own ambitions. It is asserted that Mr. Harriman wanted the position of senator now filled by Mr. Depew and that this was the reason why he was anxious to have him appointed ambassador to Paris. The inference from Mr. Harriman's attitude, according to the statement from the white house, was that if Senator Depew could be induced to go to Paris that Governor Higgins was prepared to appoint Harriman to the vacancy.

WHAT TO DO NEXT.

That Is What E. H. Harriman Wants Friends to Tell Him.

New York, April 3.—The publication of the letter from E. H. Harriman to Sidney Webster and the correspondence between President Roosevelt and Representative Sherman and the president and Mr. Harriman was given the widest discussion in financial and political circles today. The statement given out by Mr. Harriman last night in reply to the Roosevelt-Sherman correspondence was eagerly read, and especially in Wall street where Mr. Harriman's position as a leader in the railroad world has given him such prominence. Mr. Harriman himself was not at his office as early as usual today. It was said that he was in consultation with several of his friends as to the present aspects of the situation, presumably with a view to defining his future attitude and course of procedure should the president make a rejoinder to his statement of last night.

Stands by His Letter.

Not the least interesting portion of Mr. Harriman's presentation of his side of the controversy was his statement that he could not withdraw anything said in the letter to Sidney Webster in which he declared that it was at the president's solicitation that he raised $200,000 for use in New York state in the campaign of 1904 and that the president agreed "if found necessary" to appoint Senator Depew to the ambassadorship to France. It was declared in banking circles that light could be shed on the question of campaign contributions in 1904 if the books of the national republican committee were thrown open.

Harry S. New, of Indiana, is now acting chairman of the committee.

MR. HARRIMAN'S REJOINDER.

Seeks to Justify and Vindicate His Letter to Webster.

New York, April 3.—E. H. Harriman late last night gave out the following statement in response to the statement made public by President Roosevelt at Washington yesterday:

"For many years I have maintained a cordial correspondence with my friend Sidney Webster. What I wrote him and what he wrote me was, of course, intended for our eyes alone. In the course of a letter which he wrote me in December, 1905, he warned me against being drawn into politics, and questioned whether I had any political or party instinct united to what he was pleased to call my business instinct. This drew from me the reply to Mr. Webster's inquiry which in a substantially correct form has been stolen and published. This letter was written on January 2, 1906, at a time when no one could doubt a cordiality of my relations with the president.

Letter on the Market.

"About ten days ago I was told that a discharged stenographer was trying to sell to some newspaper a reproduction from his notes of one of my private letters. I could hardly believe that any matter so obtained would be accepted or published, yet I made every effort to prevent it. When I

(Continued on Page Two.)

BLAZE BRINGS PERIL TO WORKMEN IN A TUNNEL

Men Hurt, Much Damage Done and Long Delay Incurred in New York.

New York, April 3.—Fire caused by a spark from one of the boiler rooms in the excavation for the McAdoo tunnel terminal at Dey, Fulton and Church streets, early today, did damage estimated at $50,000 and a delay of thirty days in the completion of the work on the huge terminal buildings will result. Five men were injured during the progress of the fire by being caught in one of the deep caissons, two of them so severely that it was necessary to take them to a hospital. Those severely injured are John O'Hara and Edward Murphy, tunnel workers.

Fire Started High Up.

The fire started on a high wooden structure between Dey and Fulton streets, used to support a hoisting engine. By the time the fire department reached the scene the shower of sparks and embers from the burning boiler house had set fire to a dozen other boiler houses and similar structures in the excavation. These, together with several big derricks, were badly burned, and the temporary wooden flooring over the surface of Dey street, covering the excavation, was ruined.

There were many thrilling rescues and several instances of personal bravery during the progress of the fire. Deep down under the ground in the one hundred and more caissons which are being sunk for the foundation of the big terminal building to rest on, were between 500 and 600 men at work.

Shut Off Air Supply.

When it was seen that there was danger of the fire spreading to all of the engine houses south of Dey street, shutting off the supply of air, the pressure of which enabled the men to work under ground, and the withdrawal of which would mean serious danger if not death to many of them, the danger signal was given and the buckets lowered into the caissons to bring the tunnel workers to the surface.

Around some of the derricks used to lower and hoist the buckets the flames raged fiercely, and in two instances the men in charge of the donkey hoisting engines lost their nerve and deserted their posts, leaving the men eighty feet beneath the surface of ground to their fate. The deserted hoists were quickly manned by volunteers, however, and the new men stuck to their posts with the flames roaring around them until the last one of the tunnel workers was brought up to safety.

AMERICAN MARINES ARE ON GUARD IN HONDURAS

Half the People in Little Republic Do Not Know of Capital's Fall.

Puerto Cortez, Honduras, March 28.—Via New Orleans, April 3.—The intentions of the United States in landing marines on the Honduras coast and the evident latitude granted them in protecting foreign life and property is exciting much comment here. It has been remarked as especially significant that the American landing parties, not only here, but at Ceiba and Turjillo, have in each instance placed a Hotchkiss gun, which they took ashore with them, so as to sweep the seaward approach.

The foreigners believe that this means the United States will not permit the ports to be bombarded. Inasmuch as 90 per cent. of the houses here and at Ceiba belong to foreigners, cannon shot fired into either place would do most damage to foreign-owned property. It is believed that in case of these two ports, Nicaraguan gunboats will be kept off by the Hotchkiss guns, while at Trujillo, despite the fact that it is a Honduran port, the Honduran gunboat will not be allowed to bombard in any attempt to recapture the port from the Nicaraguans. Both countries are treated impartially in this respect. Although the powers granted Commander Fullam, of the American gunboat Marietta, which landed these parties, are believed to be sufficiently broad to prevent naval attacks, yet the foreigners fear that the Americans would not interfere to stop landing parties from charging the local garrisons and capturing the ports.

No Fear of Horrors of Looting.

The fear, however, that such captures would involve the horrors of a loot has been dispelled at least for the coast towns, where Americans are stationed, by the experience of Trujillo. There the Nicaraguan captors have conducted themselves in a most exemplary manner. Reports of conditions at captured interior towns are not so satisfactory. At Trujillo, Commander Fullam is reported to have summarily settled the difficulty arising over the burning of some houses and also one between United States Consular Agent John T. Glynn and the Nicaraguans. Details about either of these affairs are not available here.

At Puerto Cortez the dozen marines comprising the landing party are quartered in what is perhaps in the United States the most widely known of Honduran buildings, namely, the mansion formerly occupied by the Honduras National Lottery company. The mar-

Continued on Page Two.

INDIANA SHERIFFS NOT TO RECEIVE THE "IN AND OUT" FEES

Supreme Court Affirms Decision of Appelate Court on That Point.

Indianapolis, April 3.—The supreme court today approved the decision of the appellate court that sheriffs are not entitled to the "in and out fees" for receiving and discharging prisoners, but must pay them into the county treasury as part of the fund from which the sheriffs' salaries are paid.

It overruled a motion to transfer and decide the case of Thomas Starr vs. the board of commissioners, which was recently affirmed by the appellate court.

These fees in Marion county amount to some hundreds of dollars every month, being fifty cents for each prisoner, half paid when he enters the jail and the other half when he is discharged.

The legislature passed an act declaring that the sheriffs should have these fees, notwithstanding the courts had decided they were not entitled to them, but the act was vetoed by the governor.

MERGER OF TWO GREAT RELIGIOUS SECTS CONSIDERED

Question to Be Discussed by Disciples of Christ at Cincinnati.

Cincinnati, April 3.—With a proposition before it looking towards the merger of two great church organizations, the ninth annual congress of the Disciples of Christ, which met in Cincinnati today, will be of great significance in the religious world.

At the 1906 congress, held in Indianapolis, a committee of ten was appointed to make overtures and formulate a plan for closer relations between the Baptists and the Disciples of Christ. This committee will report at the conclusion of the three days' session of the congress in Cincinnati. It is expected this report will advocate the merger of the two churches.

Preliminary to the opening of the congress a conference of the American Christian Educational society was held this morning. The convention opened this afternoon when addresses of welcome and responses were delivered, followed by the first formal discussion of the congress.

NEW RULES IN EFFECT FOR SUPPLYING POSTOFFICES

Postmasters Now Required to Make Requisition for a Year.

Washington, April 3.—One of the reforms inaugurated in the division of supplies of the postoffice department since that division was placed under the supervision of Assistant Postmaster General De Graw is the notification of postmasters throughout the country to order supplies for their offices in sufficient quantities to serve for one year.

There had been previously a lack of uniformity in this respect, postmasters sending in requisitions at irregular intervals for varying amounts of supplies. This caused considerable confusion and entailed a great amount of unnecessary work in the division of supplies.

As a result of the new instructions upward of 37,000 requisitions have been received from postmasters, most of them ordering a year's supply. This large influx of orders has caused the division to fall considerably in arrears in the matter of filling requisitions, there being now about 13,500 unfilled requisitions on hand.

The receipts of requisitions, however, which a week or so ago ran up to over a thousand daily, are now only between 500 and 600 a day and the division is filling between 1,000 and 1,100 a day.

Arrangements are being made to further increase the number filled each day, so that within two weeks it is expected all requisitions on hand will be filled, after which time all orders will be filled promptly, as under the new arrangement the number of requisitions received will continue to decrease.

The department is still experiencing considerable difficulty in securing sufficient twine, which is needed in large quantities by postoffices and the railway mail service, but the twine contractors report that they are making every effort to forward adequate shipments during the coming week to fill the outstanding orders.

CAN GET THEIR HOP FOAM NOW

Strike of St. Louis Brewery Workmen Has Been Settled.

St. Louis, April 3.—This afternoon statements were given out by Adam Huebner, secretary of the United Brewery Workers' union, and by C. Norman Jones, representative of the employers, that the strike had been settled. A compromise on the increase of wages demanded and shorter hours, was the basis of settlement. Many strikers returned to work immediately.

EXPERTS PUZZLE; TURN TO ACCUSE

Continued from Page One.

went into an elaborate explanation of the difference between medical and legal insanity, declaring that Thaw was medically but not legally insane when he shot and killed Stanford White.

Suggestions Show Delusions.

Under questioning by Mr. Hartridge, Dr. Diefendorf said that Thaw's suggestions to Mr. Delmas showed delusions similar to those indicated in the letters which formed a part of the district-attorney's hypothetical question at the trial.

"On similar writings, then, you reach the conclusion that at one time he was sane and at another time insane?" asked Mr. Hartridge.

Dr. Diefendorf said he would stand on his answers. He admitted he had never personally examined Thaw, but thought him to be suffering from paranoia.

Chairman Quizzes Witness.

Chairman McClure cross-examined the witness for twenty minutes or more in semi-secret fashion, the attorneys being gathered about the commissioner's desk and the questions and answers being in tones inaudible beyond the circle. Suddenly District Attorney Jerome broke the quiet by saying in a loud voice, "I must object to the questions being put to this witness by the commission. They are not proper cross-examination, and if you will pardon my frankness in saying so, you are trying to put this gentleman in a dishonorable position—of swearing to one thing at one time and another thing at another time. You must remember he swore upon one set of facts at the trial and upon a different set of facts today."

"If this witness is in a dishonorable position," interrupted Mr. Hartridge, "he put himself in it. That's all there is to it."

The cross-examination of Dr. Diefendorf was shortly concluded.

Mrs. Evelyn Nesbit Thaw was not in the court room when the commission began its session but made her appearance while Dr. Diefendorf was testifying. She had returned today to the blue school girl costume of the early days of the trial.

Dr. Wagner Is Called.

The defense asked permission to call two more witnesses—Dr. Charles G. Wagner, of Binghampton, N. Y., and Dr. William A. White, of Washington, D. C. Both physicians testified for Thaw at his trial. Dr. Wagner first took the stand.

Dr. Wagner declared that throughout the trial Thaw had acted and conversed in an entirely rational manner. He fully understood the nature of the proceedings against him, and had advised with his attorneys in the hearing of the doctor. Dr. Wagner said he had talked with Thaw as late as this morning, when he discussed the trial for more than half an hour.

On cross examination District Attorney Jerome showed Dr. Wagner the suggestion Thaw made to Mr. Delmas for his summing up and asked:

"Assuming these not to have been written as a joke, but in good faith by a man on trial for his life, is it your opinion they are a product of a sound and normal mind?"

Some Suggestions Excellent.

"There are many very excellent suggestions among those made by Thaw," replied the doctor.

Dr. Wagner told the commission he had testified at the trial that Thaw was insane when he shot and killed Stanford White and was insane for two months afterward in the Tombs.

"Are you prepared, doctor, in view of all you know of this defendant, his family history, etc., to say that he is a sane man today?" asked Mr. Jerome.

"I am not here to state that positively" said Dr. Wagner. "From my conversation with him this morning and from my intercourse with him during the trial, I am forced to say that I was unable to discover anything to warrant the opinion that he is not sane."

Mr. Jerome's efforts to secure a more direct reply were ineffectual.

Recent Talks With Thaw.

Dr. Wagner repeated to the commission some of his more recent conversations with Thaw. When he first saw Thaw in the Tombs the prisoner said he had acted as an agent of providence in dispatching Stanford White.

"I talked with him on that subject this morning," continued Dr. Wagner, "and asked him if he still thought there was any supernatural agency in the killing of Stanford White. He said no, he was convinced there was not. I asked him if he thought his present condition was serious. He said he thought it had been very serious, but he thought his attorneys had made such progress at the trial that his position was not so serious as at first.

Aided His Counsel.

"I asked Mr. Thaw if he had made any of the trial arrangements with his counsel. He said he had made definite arrangements with some of them, but had not felt that it was necessary to do so with his personal friends among the attorneys. I asked him if he had advised with his counsel on all points of the trial. He said he had not done so at first, but as the trial proceeded he made more and more suggestions, some of which were acted on and some not. Taken altogether his talk was intelligent, his answers responsive and he showed a clear grasp of the entire situation."

"The grasp of a man who is now sane?" suggested District Attorney Jerome.

Needs More Time for an Opinion.

"I have already stated, Mr. Jerome, that I was unable to discover anything upon which to base an opinion that he is not sane. It would require a longer time than I have had for me to become entirely convinced that Mr. Thaw has completely recovered."

"Speaking of his advice to counsel," said Mr. Jerome, "are you aware of the fact that this defendant once studied law?"

"Yes, he told me he had taken up the study of law at Harvard."

Attorney Hartridge tried to draw more definite answer from Dr. Wagner as to Thaw's present condition, but he replied "I have not enough evidence before me to state absolutely beyond all question as a scientific man, that he has entirely recovered."

"But as a scientific man, you have not discovered anything during the more than two months of this trial to enable you to say he is at present insane, have you?"

"No sir, I have not."

Want No More Experts.

Mr. Hartridge then stated that Dr. White was ready to take the stand if the commission required his testimony, but Messrs. McClure and Olney of the commission, said it would be unnecessary, the latter adding:

"I think we will get all we require from our own examination of the defendant."

The commission then went into executive session for the final mental and physical examinations of Thaw.

Even the lawyers on both sides were barred from this last hearing. Dr. Putzel, a member of the commission, it was announced would make whatever physical examination was deemed necessary.

SCHMIT GOES LIMIT TO SATE HIS THIRST FOR DRINK

Soaks Anything He Finds Lying Around Handy —The Courts.

According to the allegations of Anna Schmit made in a divorce complaint filed against John P. Schmit in the superior court today, he is not satisfied with the booze he can buy for his wages of between $70 and $100 a month, but his thirst impels him to pawn anything that comes handy and up to the time of the commencement of the suit a checking of the household belongings showed that he had put his wife's watch in the hands of the pawnbroker, her ring had followed it and her daughter's piano is plastered with a mortgage.

She says that John is a past grand master in the application of foul names and that he called her a lot that are too vile to become part and parcel of a public record, but that she will prove all about them when the cause comes up for trial. She accuses him of habitual drunkenness for three years and asks to have her maiden name of Grieb restored.

Shoulder Is Injured.

William Foster has entered suit in the circuit court against the Fort Wayne Rolling Mills company for $3,000 damages alleged to be due him for injuries sustained on August 6, of last year. He says in his complaint that he was operating a traveling crane which was defective and that a portion of it broke and fell upon one of his shoulders dislocating and bruising it and permanently disabling him. He says he earned $4 a day before the accident and that in addition to losing his earning capacity he spent $100 for medical attention. W. C. Ryan and P. B. Colerick are his attorneys.

Becker Gets Contracts.

In the commissioners court C. M. Becker was awarded the contracts for repairing arches in St. Joe, Washington and Adams townships. The work was rendered necessary by the recent floods.

Local No. 81 of the International Power Pipe Fitters and Helpers' union will give a dance on the evening of April 26 at Taylor's academy. This is an annual affair of the local order.

HE WANTS TO KNOW WHAT TO DO NEXT

Continued from Page One.

learned late yesterday afternoon that a New York newspaper had a transcript of these notes, I notified the publisher at once of the facts, and urged upon his attention the gross outrage that the publication of it under such circumstances would involve. While deploring, of course, that the sacredness of a private correspondence should thus be violated, I cannot withdraw anything in the letter.

Would Be Respectful.

"I have read the president's statement. I am most anxious to treat him and his other utterances with consideration due to the high office which he holds. Nevertheless, I feel bound to call attention to certain things in regard to which he does me an injustice. In his letter to Mr. Sherman he clearly seeks to convey the impression that the personal interview with him in the fall of 1904 was of my seeking and not his. He says: 'His (Harriman's) and my letters now before me in the fall of 1904 run as follows: "On his return from spending the summer in Europe on September 20 he wrote me stating that if I thought it desirable he would come to see me at any time then or later. (He had been, as you remember, a delegate to the republican national convention having voted for my nomination). On September 23 I answered his letter saying: 'At present there is nothing for me to see you about, though there were one or two points in my letter of acceptance which I would like to have discussed with you before putting it out.'

Sets Down Some Facts.

"Let me present the facts: On June 29, 1904, the president wrote me the following letter, which he does not include in the correspondence published yesterday. It reached me in Europe:

"'White House, Washington, June 29, 1904.—(Personal.)—My Dear Mr. Harriman: I thank you for your letter. As soon as you come home I shall want to see you. The fight will doubtless be hot then. It has been a real pleasure to see you this year.

"'Very truly yours,
(Signed.) "'Theodore Roosevelt.'

"In reply to this I wrote him on my return from Europe the letter of September 20, the opening sentence of which he eliminated in his publication:

"'New York, September 20, 1904.—Dear Mr. President: I was very glad to receive your note of June 29 last, while I was in Europe. I am now getting matters that accumulated during my absence somewhat cleared up and if you think it desirable, will go to see you at any time either now or later. It seems to me that the situation could not be in better shape.

"'Yours sincerely.
(Signed.) "'E. H. Harriman.'
"'To the President, Washington, D. C.'

Invitations for White House.

"Then follows a series of invitations from the white house, both from the president and his secretary urging me to go to Washington. On October 10 the president wrote: 'In view of the trouble over the state ticket in New York I should much like to have a few words with you. Do you think you can get down here within a few days, and take either luncheon or dinner with me.'

"On October 14 he wrote:

"'My Dear Mr. Harriman: A suggestion has come to me in a roundabout way that you do not think it wise to come to see me in these closing weeks of the campaign, but that you are reluctant to refuse in as much as I have asked you.'

"A funeral in my family prevented a prompt response to the president's repeated invitation, but finally, about October 20, I was able to go to Washington and see him.

"There is some difference of recollection as to what transpired at that interview.

Letter From Roosevelt.

"Fortunately the president himself in his 'strictly personal' letter to me of November 30, throws some light on what did take place. He says:

"'If you remember when you were down here, both you and I were so interested in certain of the New York political developments that I hardly, if at all, touched on governmental matters.

"Again in the same letter he says: 'As a matter of fact as you will remember, when you did come down to see me, you and I were both so engaged in the New York political situation that we talked of little else.'

"The invitation of October 10 bade me to the white house to have a few words with the president, 'in view of the trouble over the state ticket in New York.'

"I had replied on October 12, 'I am giving a very large part of my time to correcting the trouble here and intend to do so if any effort on my part can accomplish it. I will take occasion the first of next week to run down to see you, and I think by that time the conditions will be very much improved.'

Will Leave Public to Judge.

"Whether I was seeking his aid to secure the adherence of the state of New York to the state ticket, or he was seeking mine, is proved or disproved by this correspondence, and I cheerfully submit to the public whether the inference clearly suggested by the president is the proper one. I did not so understand it from the invitation nor from the interview.

"The president dwells at length on the assertion that he did not ask me to contribute 'for the presidential campaign' nor for his 'personal benefit.' I do not deny this statement, nor is it at all inconsistent with the assertions I made in the Webster letter, respecting the interview. Therein I distinctly said: 'The president sent me a request to go to Washington to confer upon the political conditions in New York state. I complied and he told me he understood the campaign could not be successfully carried on without sufficient money and asked if I would help them in raising the necessary funds, as the national committee under Chairman Cortelyou had utterly failed of obtaining them and there was a large amount due from them to the New York state committee.'

President Urged Him to Help.

"If that means anything whatever it must be that he was urging me to help the New York state committee and not the national committee in the presidential campaign, except so far as the state ticket in New York would contribute to the national ticket.

"What the condition of the finances of the New York state committee and the national republican committee was at that time is well known to every one. That the national committee did owe the state commitee and the state committee was in financial straits is notorious. I was not a political manager. I was asked to go to Washington by the president in the interests of the state ticket. I could help to raise money. That I did help in this regard, that I did raise funds immediately upon my return from the interview with the president is undeniable and to this fund I contributed $50,000. My interview with the president covered a wide range of subjects connected with the New York state campaign and I did not pretend to go over the whole matter in the Webster letter.

Points Out Some Things.

"The president's letter of October 14 and his comment thereon are interesting. In that letter he suggested that I might think there was some danger in my visiting him during the closing weeks of the campaign and suggested that if I thought so the visit be postponed until after election when he would ask me to 'discuss certain government matters not connected with the campaign.' Here were two distinct invitations to discuss two different subjects. I could see no danger in visiting him to discuss New York politics before the election and therefore went and discussed the subject alone; and after the election took up the other subject for consideration with him.

"I think if what concerned me as the object of the visit had been the government's relation to the railroads, the interview would certainly not have been entirely confined to politics.

"I am not responsible for what Mr. Sherman may have said to the president with reference to the conversation he had with me. All that I have to say is that I did not meet his urgent requests that I contribute to his campaign fund and that statements alleged to have been attributed to me by him were false. The president was assured of this fact by a mutual friend who was present at the interview."

AMERICAN MARINES ON GUARD IN HONDURAS.

(Continued From Page One.)

ines occupy a large room where the lottery drawings were held and the Hotchkiss gun stands on the veranda. This handful of marines is in the midst of about 1,500 Honduran soldiers who are continually busy drilling and throwing up fortifications.

WHERE NEWS DOES NOT TRAVEL.

Half of the People of Honduras Ignorant of Capital's Fall.

New Orleans, La., April 3.—The unusual coincidence of half of a country, not much over 200 miles broad, remaining in ignorance for at least a week afterward of the fall of its capital and flight of its president, is shown to exist by dispatches from Puerto Cortez and by the stories brought here by fruit ship passengers from all the Caribbean ports of Honduras. As late as last Wednesday fully 1,000 men engaged in a sanguinary half day's battle at Camaygua, in the northwestern half of Honduras. This battle was between 400 revolutionists and troops of General Guerrero, a Graciano Indian leader, who was executing an order issued by President Bonilla before he had fled more than a week previously.

Guerrero wired the news of his victory to that part of Honduras which was still more or less loyal to Bonilla and ignorant of the disastrous outcome of the war. He did not give the number of killed.

Fruit ship passengers all tell of the busy preparations of the soldiers in the Caribbean port towns. They say that these soldiers swarm so thickly that at night a person cannot stir about without being continuously challenged and compelled to give the password. They say also that these people are still placing implicit faith in the ultimate success of Leo Chrismas, the American from Memphis, Tenn., whom they believe to be heading an expedition into Nicaragua, although he was reported wounded and captured several days ago by Nicaraguans. Many of these soldiers, the passengers say, are little more than boys and their confidence in their country appears almost pathetic.

NICARAGUA MILDLY PROTESTS.

Wants to Know Why America Stops Bombardments.

Washington, April 3.—Mr. Corea, the Nicaraguan minister, called at the state department today and inquired as to what authority Philip I. Brown, secretary of the American legation to Guatemala and Honduras, had for his interference with the bombardment of Amapala, Honduras, by the Nicaraguan forces. Mr. Corea's advices from his home government show that Mr. Brown went to Amapala by the courtesy of the Nicaraguan officers, assuring them that he hoped to persuade President Bonilla, of Honduras, to surrender, thus ending the bombardment of the city. The Nicaraguans consented to cease firing for twenty-four hours. Before that time Mr. Brown went to La Union, Salvador, and from there he directed a protest on behalf of Salvador against the renewal of the bombardment of Amapala, saying that Salvador would regard such action as a declaration of war by Nicaragua against the Salvadorean republic.

It is the desire of the Nicaraguan government to learn by what right Mr. Brown is acting for Salvador. Such interference on his part is a radical step and all Central American republics are much interested in the outcome. State department officials have refused to disclose what Mr. Brown's instructions have been.

Francis M. Lauer, of 812 Coombs street, who has been very critically ill for two months, is somewhat improved.

The Young Peoples' society of Grace Reformed church will hold its monthly business meeting at the home of Miss Anna Heyman, on South Calhoun street, Thursday evening.

Messrs. Ed M. Gross and William Leitz, of this city, return this evening to St Louis to resume their studies at Concordia seminary. Both young men will be graduated to the ministry in June.

Get your breakfast at the Hof Brau

The Cloud and the Silver Lining.

A notable result of the recent events of Wall street is the appearance of the small investoor, who is putting his savings bank accoount into low priced, interest bearing securities for permanent investment. "Tight money" is apparently affecting only the ultra-wealthy.—News Item, March 28.—New York Evening Telegram.

ISSUE OF SMALLER ARMAMENTS IS BARRED

Three Great Powers Want No Part in That Talk at Peace Meet.

St. Petersburg, April 3.—The Russian representatives abroad have been directed to communicate a circular note regarding The Hague peace conference, the main feature of which is the announcement that Russia, Germany and Austria reserve the right to abstain from the discussion of questions, "which, in their opinion, cannot lead to practical results," meaning the limitation of armaments.

Though a definite statement regarding the contents of the Russian note are not obtainable, it is understood that it will communicate to the powers the reservation by the United States and Great Britain of the right to introduce for discussion at the conference the question of the limitation of armaments, the American reservation including also a discussion of the Drago doctrine. It is intimated that Russia will not oppose the proposed discussion. The Russian program issued last March, which does not mention armament, will, however, be submitted to the conference unchanged. According to Professor De Martens, Russia believes the time is not ripe for the discussion of the question of the limitation of armaments, as practical results cannot be obtained, but if the United States and Great Britain are resolutely determined to bring the subject before the conference Russia is not inclined to insist on its exclusion. In consequence of the unsuccessful war, Russia's army and fleet are far below their normal strength and efficiency, and she is not willing to restrict her freedom of action in resuming her proper military position.

Ambassado Riddie has not participated in the peace conference negotiations here, which have been conducted by the British, Austrian, German and Russian representatives, who are chiefly interested in a speedy settlement of the questions under discussion, a considerable margin of time between the issuance of the invitations and the opening of the conference being desirable in the case of the South American republics whose interests the United States is watching. It is learned that one reason for the delay was the failure of Turkey to sign the protocols of the first conference, her adherence to the regular conventions of warfare being considered highly desirable.

WERE WELL ATTENDED.

Opening Sermon by Rev. Dr. Thompson at Bible Training School.

The opening of the series of gospel meetings in the chapel of the Bible Training school at South Wayne and Richardville avenues last evening was well attended. Rev. A. E. Thompson, of Berea, Ky., delivered the sermon. The services will be continued for ten days.

VIOLA ALLEN COMING.

One of the coming attractions at the Majestic will be the appearance of Miss Viola Allen in "Cymbeline" on Wednesday, April 10.

TRY THE SENTINEL WANT COLUMNS

THE DEATHS

STEISS.

John George Steiss, a well-known barber, died at 11 o'clock Tuesday night at the home of his mother, Mrs. Mary Steiss, 605 Archer avenue, after an illness of about seven weeks, at the age of 36 years, 1 month and 11 days.

Mr. Steiss was born and reared in this city, and was a son of John George Steiss, sr., whose death occurred in 1893. He is survived by his mother and brothers and sisters as follows: Charles J. Steiss, deputy city controller; Fred William Steiss, of the National Biscuit company; Gustave H. Steiss, of the Perfection Biscuit company; Miss Minnie M. Steiss and Mrs. Michael Frit. The deceased was a member of St. John's Lutheran church.

Funeral services Friday afternoon at 1:30 from the residence and at 2 o'clock from St. John's Lutheran church.

SMEADER.

Harold Smeader, infant son of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Smeader, of 1327 Taylor street, died at 5 o'clock this morning from spasms at the age of 25 days.

Funeral services from the residence Friday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

FUNERAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Dickson.—Funeral services of Mrs. Margaret Dickson will be held Thursday morning at 10 o'clock from St. Patrick's Catholic church.

FEW BANKRUPTS APPEAR.

Not a Petition Filed In Fort Wayne for Two Months.

The bankruptcy docket of Deputy Clerk T. J. Logan in the United States court in this city has been unusually light this year, and this is taken to indicate a rather prosperous state of affairs generally. It has been two months since a petition in bankruptcy has been filed in the federal court in Fort Wayne.

BUSSE IS ELECTED CHICAGO MAYOR BY 13,000.

Continued from Page One.

terday in its first attempt to curb the saloons. The vote was on $1,000 license, as against the $500 license in effect at present and the saloons won out by a handsome majority.

IN OKLAHOMA CITY.

Oklahoma City, Okla., April 3.—Late returns show the democrats of Oklahoma City elected the mayor, city attorney, chief of police, police judge and three members of the city council. The republicans elected city clerk, city assessor and two members of the council.

CITY BREVITIES.

John Vordermark has returned from a several days' business trip at Chicago.

Services for the seventh day of the Passover will be held at the synagogue Thursday evening at 7:45 o'clock and on Friday morning at 10:30 o'clock.

The Ladies' society of Emmaus Lutheran church will meet at its hall Thursday afternoon. The ladies entertaining will be Mrs. Hofman, Mrs. Helling, Mrs. Huser and Mrs. Holman.

REVIVAL MEETINGS

Every Evening at 7:30

Rev. A. E. Thomson, Ev.

Come once and you will come again. In chapel of the Bible Training School, S. Wayne Ave.

HOME LOAN CO.

To whom it may concern. We desire to call your attention to a HOME INSTITUTION recently organized for the benefit of the people of the city of Fort Wayne who may find it necessary to borrow money occasionally.

We offer a simple business proposition: we will advance any reasonable amount from $5.00 upon your furniture, piano, fixtures, machinery, live stock, vehicles and other chattels.

Our charges are reasonable and far below the figures that others require you to pay.

We charge low interest and a Nominal Fee for the expense of appraising and making papers.

We wish particularly to reach and interest those who are at present in the debt of any other Loan company.

Bring us your pay card and we will gladly pay the balance on your loan and give you additional money for other bills. You will be in a position to get out of debt easily and with very little expense.

We trust you will not fail to take advantage of this opportunity.

We will be pleased to furnish full information to all who call.

1—No publicity.
2—Loans made on short notice.
3—We give written agreements.
4—We practise the Golden Rule.
5—No preliminary expense of any kind.
6—We give extra time in case of sickness.

Home Loan Co.

Room 39 Bass Block. 811 Calhoun Street.
Take the Elevator. Home Phone 2030.

MONEY IS A NECESSITY

YOU SHOULD HAVE IT AND YOU CAN HAVE IT

By borrowing from us on your HOUSEHOLD GOODS, PIANOS, TEAMS, FIXTURES, ETC., without removal.
That way you can be independent and also keep a good credit.
You don't have to have anyone go your security when you borrow of us.
You are under obligations to no one but yourself.
We will give you from one to twelve months in which to pay.
You can pay monthly, weekly or quarterly.
Following is our weekly payment plan for fifty weeks:
$ .60 is the weekly payment on a $ 25.00 loan.
$1.20 is the weekly payment on a $ 50.00 loan.
$2.40 is the weekly payment on a $100.00 loan.
Other amounts in the same proportion.

DON'T FORGET

That we give a liberal rebate on all loans paid before due.
That way you only pay for the actual time you have the money

DON'T BORROW UNTIL YOU SEE US

Absolute privacy guaranteed, as we have private offices.
We make loans anywhere within 25 miles of Fort Wayne.

Fort Wayne Loan Co.

Room 2, 2nd Floor. Established 1898. 706 Calhoun St.
Opposite Court House. Home 'Phone 833.

Two Crops Per Year Corn Eight Feet Tall

IN THE

Texas Gulf Coast Country

Two corn crops are raised each year in this wonderful land and the richest, biggest, finest ears of corn you ever saw. The farmers of that section market from 40 to 70 bushels per acre with very little irrigation.

Why not take a trip down there and see this land which

you can buy now for $25 an acre?

Talk to owners who clear from $300 to $500 per acre per year in vegetables—who net $90 per acre in alfalfa—who raise

24,000 pounds of Onions from one acre

and sell at 2 1-2 cents per pound.

That is what is actually being done *to-day, now,* in this "Winter Vegetable Garden of America." Double yield, because the soil is rich and new and the climate right every month in the year.

Perpetual Summer

dry, healthy—an ideal place to live—you can be out of doors the whole year around.

Right now, while *your* farm is *idle,* drop me a postal for an 80-page book on the Texas Gulf Coast Country. Read up on it. Write to those people whose addresses I will gladly give you on request. Then *go and see it* for yourself on a low-rate round-trip excursion ticket.

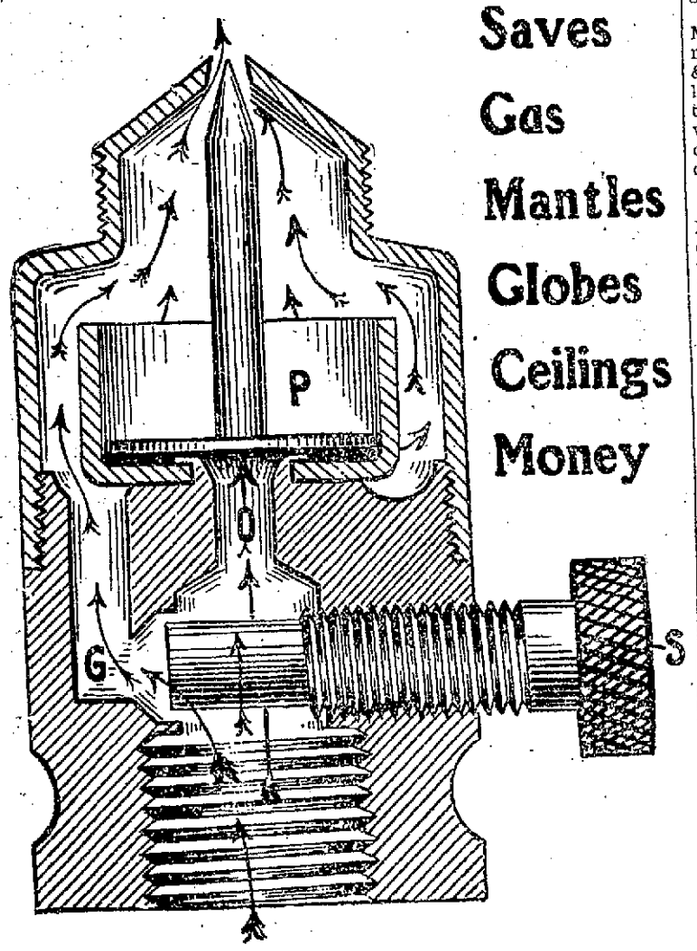
Save this ad and write me to-day and I will give full particulars.

JOHN SEBASTIAN, Pass'r Traffic Manager,

Room 49 La Salle Sta. CHICAGO. | or | Room 40 Frisco Bldg. ST. LOUIS.

ROCK ISLAND-FRISCO LINES.
CHICAGO & EASTERN ILLINOIS R. R.

The Winter Vegetable Garden of America



Saves Gas Mantles Globes Ceilings Money

AUTOMATIC REGULATOR
Used With The
National Inverted Gas Lamp

The only Lamp made having automatic control of the gas.

CALL AT

JONES' KODAK STORE

112 W. Wayne street and see them. Also a large line of Fancy Lamp Globes, etched and colored. Telephone 267.

Try Sentinel Want Ads.

Northern Indiana News and Gossip

The Catholic schools at Columbia City gave a very successful Easter festival Monday evening.

Elkhart is making another attempt to organize a Commercial club to assist in booming the city.

W. D. Bradford, of Maysville, Ky., has been chosen superintendent of Fairview cemetery at Bluffton.

John L. Wilson, a prominent farmer of Jefferson township, Wells county, died Tuesday at his home one mile west of Ossian.

Sixty-five out of the 232 Noble county pupils who took the recent examination for graduation from the common schools made passing grades.

Bluffton's postoffice receipts from all sources during the past year were $13,568.37, a slight increase over the figures for the previous year.

The records of the Goshen lodge of Elks, thought to have been destroyed in a recent fire, have been found, badly charred at the edges, but still legible.

Measles has developed in the Wells county orphans' home at Bluffton, and it is expected that all the children there will have the disease before the epidemic is stamped out.

Blacksmiths of Ligonier, Avilla and Kendallville have gotten together and fixed a uniform scale of prices for horseshoeing. It is said to be a slight advance over previous prices.

Mr. and Mrs. Claude Feck and baby, at Goshen, were found nearly asphyxiated at their home Monday. A clogged chimney prevented the poisonous coal gases from escapting.

The First Christian church at Laporte is raising a mile of pennies in order to lift a church debt, and it is figured that when the mile of coppers is lined up it will make the sum of $844.88.

Judge Tillett, of the circuit court at Peru, has issued an order that hereafter no smoking will be permitted in the court room. During a recent trial the smoke was so dense that the judge could scarcely see the jurors.

Leonard Highmoor, 58 years of age, residing near Bourbon, dropped dead upon his farm Tuesday after having stopped a runaway. He is survived by his wife, and the first husband of the latter died nine years ago in the same manner as did Highmoor.

Joshua Emerick, who has been out on bail pending the hearing of a charge of having kept a "blind tiger" where liquors were sold at Elmira, Lagrange county, without a license, has been surrendered by his bondsmen and was placed in jail at Lagrange Saturday.

W. A. Elward wandered over to the Wabash railroad station at Wabash Tuesday and looked about, he having forgotten to make the trip Monday. In explanation of his trip he said, "Forty-two years ago Monday, April 1, 1865, I became agent of the Wabash here, coming from Lagro."

Special elections will be held May 7 in Richland, Columbia and Union townships, Whitley county, to determine the question of giving subsidies for the construction of the Fort Wayne-Winona trolley line. The company asks $9,900 from Richland, $30,000 from Columbia, and $11,370 from Union township.

The Angola Herald has been incorporated and hereafter the concern will do business under the name of the Herald Printing company. The directors are E. C. Klink, E. C. Green, Cyrus Cline, Frank M. Powers and Alphonso C. Wood. Mr. Green will be editor and Mr. Klink business manager of the newspaper.

Surveyor John Krontz, of Butler, Monday started making the arrangements for the survey for the Toledo & Chicago interurban between Waterloo and Butler. The company wants the route south of the Lake Shore for which the Toledo & Indiana is also contending and the matter will no doubt be thrashed out in court.

Do you use an atomizer in treating Nasal Catarrh? Then you will appreciate Ely's Liquid Cream Balm, the mildest, quickest, surest remedy for this disease. In all curative properties it is identical with the solid Cream Balm, which is so famous and so successful in overcoming Catarrh, Hay Fever and Cold in the head. There is relief in the first dash of spray upon the heated sensitive air-passages. All druggists, 75c., including spraying tube, or mailed by Ely Bros., 56 Warren St., N. Y.

The changed character of Boston's population could not be more typically illustrated than in the reading of the names of the committees of the Boston common council. As the Patriots' day committee, for example, President Barrett selects Councilmen Rachkowsky, Santosuosso and Purcell.—Boston Traveler.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

Sparkling wine originated in the champagne district in France. It was invented by a French monk, Dom Perignon, at the end of the seventeenth century. At first the quantity bottled was very limited, and increased slowly. A great impetus was given to it by the wars of 1812-1815, when the invading armies carried the fame of the champagne wines all over Europe.

WILL LEAVE TOMORROW.

Teachers to Have a Special Train for South Bend.

Fort Wayne and Allen county teachers to the number of 250 are expected to leave in a special train over the Pennsylvania line at 9 o'clock tomorrow morning for South Bend to attend the annual meeting of the Northern Indiana Teachers' association. Superintendent Study is chairman of the association's board of directors, and a number of Fort Wayne instructors have prominent places on the program.

The city schools closed at noon today in order to permit the teachers to attend the meeting, and sessions will not be resumed until Monday.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children while teething is guaranteed under the Food and Drugs Act, June 30, 1906. Serial No. 1098.

"WAYNO" Iron Brew fortifies you before work and refreshes you after.

JUDGE ZOLLARS MAKES SPRINTING RECORD AT AUBURN

Was Much Perturbed Over Some Missing Legal Documents.

Judge Allen Zollars, of Fort Wayne, has the reputation throughout the state of Indiana of being a brilliant and able lawyer, says the Auburn Courier, but until Monday it was not known up here in DeKalb county that the jurist is also a sprinter with no low record. As attorney for the Pennsylvania railroad his eloquent voice has often been heard painting word pictures before a jury in a trial, of a railroad company being a great, kind, beneficient corporation without any revenge in its heart, and existing for the public's good. However, while the judge was chasing the elusive interurban car up and down Cedar street Monday noon, we wondered if he didn't think after all in his heart of hearts that these creatures of the law are sometimes souless corporations without conscience and without heart.

Judge Zollars is attorney for the widow and administratrix of a $50,000 estate that was brought to the DeKalb circuit court on a change of venue from Allen county and with all the important papers in the case came to Auburn on the 11 o'clock car. A half dozen other distinguished members of the Allen county bar came early in the day and with Judge Bratton were awaiting the arrival of Mr. Zollars to make up the issues in the case. Shortly after eleven Judge Zollars arrived and immediately there was enough activity among the attorneys and clients in the court room to make an ordinary layman believe that the complicated case would be disposed of in fifty minutes.

Just what happened within the temple of justice we are unable to state, but at 11:15 Judge Zollars emerged from the rear door of the court room and without any regard to Uncle Hiram Enzor's signs, "Keep off the grass," made a bee line across the court yard to the northeast corner of the public square. At the intersection of Cedar and Seventh streets, with hat in hand and hair disheveled, he paused for a moment, long enough to hail some stranger and in reply got an indifferent shake of the head. The stranger did not tarry to be cross-examined by the attorney but left him standing in the middle of the street.

A Courier representative was approaching not far in the distance and towards him the attorney rushed with the query and an explosive voice, "Where is that car I came upon?"

"Which car, Judge Zollars?" the Courier man replied.

"This 11 o'clock car," the judge answered somewhat excited.

An explanation was then begun that the car had gone north on Cedar street and was probably on the Y in the north limits of the city where it was turned around and swept out, and—further we had no chance to explain. Those words, "Swept out" left us without an audience and at this point the judge began a demonstration of his sprinting ability. With hat in hand and hair and coat flirting with the north wind, he disappeared over the brow of the hill on North Cedar street and it was some time before he was seen again. Then the car emerged out of the creek bottoms on its return trip and the judge was on his return, racing a block or two in the rear waiving his arms frantically to the motorman and conductor. The car moved majestically on and so did the judge until they stopped at the interurban station. As the conductor alighted he was seen to carry a small bundle in his hands and for this the lawyer was reaching with outstretched hands, but when the conductor informed him the package was a box of Easter eggs, his hands went dramatically into the air with the exclamation, "I'm not in the Easter egg business today! Where is my bundle of legal papers that was left on this car?"

"There was none there," replied the motorman. And then general denials, complaints and cross-complaints between the lawyer on one side and the train crew on the other, and just about the time the bystanders were wondering what next, the genial bailiff of the court gently tapped the Fort Wayne lawyer on the shoulder and said, "Judge Zollars, your papers are on your desk in the court room."

PILES CURED IN 6 TO 14 DAYS.
PAZO OINTMENT is guaranteed to cure any case of Itching, Blind, Bleeding or Protruding Piles in 6 to 14 days or money refunded. 50c.
m w f

THE PEOPLE'S STORE

Agents for Queen Quality Shoes

SIX SPECIAL ITEMS

Of extremely good value, which go on special sale for Three Days, all day long

Wednesday, Thursday, Friday

Working Shirts

Men's and boys' shirts, in black and white and blue and white stripe, a swell and strongly made working shirt, the best in existence, and always sell at 50c.

Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, **39c each**

White Waists

White Lawn Wash Waists in plain white, white with black dot and white with black ring, extremely well made and right up to style. Values $1.25 and $1.39.

Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, **98c each**

Ruffled Curtains

300 pairs Ruffled Swiss Curtains, full length and width, very suitable for dining rooms and bed rooms, and a bargain at 69c.

Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, **50c pair**

Children's Hose

A fine ribbed Children's Hose, in black only. High spliced heel and toe, all sizes from 5½ to 9½. A splendid stocking for standing rough wear, and cheap at 15c.

Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, **10c pair**

Heatherbloom Petticoats

A very good Heatherbloom Petticoat in black only; three ruffles, also cluster tucks and shirring, in all lengths. A splendid petticoat and cheap at $2.50.

Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, **$1.98 each**

Inlaid Linoleums

Short lengths—remnants—of our fine Scotch Inlaid Linoleums, large enough for bath rooms, hallways, pantrys, etc. Our finest grade of $1.50 Linoleums.

Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, **98c** square yard.

Agents Ladies' Home Journal Patterns

THE PEOPLE'S STORE

Cures Biliousness, Sick Headache, Sour Stomach, Torpid Liver and Chronic Constipation. Pleasant to take

ORINO
Laxative Fruit Syrup
DREIER & BRO.

Cleanses the system thoroughly and clears sallow complexions of pimples and blotches. It is guaranteed

E. F. SITES, D. D. S.
—DENTIST—
112 W. Wayne St., 4 doors west of Calhoun, near Sentinel office.
FORT WAYNE, - - - IND.

REMOVAL.

Drs. Calvin have moved their offices from 235 W. Wayne to 312 W. Wayne street. Office hours 8 to 9 a. m. 1 to 3 and 7 to 8 p. m. Home phone 32 Mr15-1mo.

DR. RUSH, THE LICENSED OSTEOPATH

SUITES 49-50-51 PIXLEY-LONG BLDG. Take Elevator to Fourth Floor Literature furnished. Ninth year in this office. The best references from the best people.

IF YOU ARE NOT WELL call on Dr. Rush, the Pioneer Osteopath, a gentleman, with intellect, education, skill and honesty, who is noted for cures of all Chronic and Acute Diseases without knife or drugs. Member of no trust, but whose wonderful cures are his recommendations.

IF YOU ARE DEFORMED OR UNDEVELOPED or have Weak Eyes, Stomach, Kidney, Bladder or LiverTroubles, Constipation, Rheumatism, or Pleurisy, Appendicitis or Female Trouble of any kind, or Nervousness, or if you are told to have an operation, call on Dr. Rush and he will tell you Free of Charge if you need it or not, and what he can do for you.

Dr. Rush, the Osteopathic Physician of Fort Wayne, has a number of patients from this place who are taking treatment regularly and results obtained seem remarkable.—Antwerp Argus.

Are You Happy?

WRITE US FREELY

and frankly, in strictest confidence, telling all your troubles, and stating your age. We will send you FREE ADVICE, in plain sealed envelope, and a valuable 64-page book on "Home Treatment for Women." Address: Ladies' Advisory Department, The Chattanooga Medicine Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.
G 09

The Dark Side

of a woman's life is seldom seen by anyone but herself. What agonies, what misery, what fits of melancholy and the blues, the poor, miserable sufferers from female disease have to endure, one month after another! What wonder so many thousands of women cannot truthfully say that they are happy! Are you? Happiness cannot be called complete without health, and health is best obtained by

WINE OF CARDUI Woman's Relief

which has made many thousands happy in restored health and strength. "The doctors said I had nervous prostration, but gave me no relief," writes Lizzie Matthews, of Mt. Vernon, Ga. "I was sick for nine years. I could hardly eat and could not sleep. My back and hips ached. I was very irregular and would have to stay in bed two or three days. I have used 3 bottles of Cardui, and now I can say that my health is better than for the past nine years." Cardui relieves pain, regulates fitful functions, strengthens your weakest organs, makes you well and HAPPY. Try it.

At Every Drug Store in $1.00 Bottles

DISSOLUTION SALE

Sale Began This Morning, April 3rd.

An Occasion That Will Be Interesting and Valuable to Every One That Comes—This Store is Filled With New Spring and Summer Merchandise, Especially Priced for This Sale.

Dress Skirts, Shirt Waists.

Ladies' $5.00 Panama Dress Skirts at $3.98; Ladies' $7.50 Panama Dress Skirts at $4.98; Ladies' $1.25 and $1.50 White Lawn Waists 98c; Ladies' Silk Waists, special priced at $2.50, $2.98, $3.50 and $3.98.

Petticoats, Corsets.

25 doz. Ladies' $1.98 black Petticoats at $1.50; 10 doz. Ladies' $1.50 colored Petticoats at $1.00; broken lines of $1.00 Corsets at 69c; a lot of 50c Corsets at 39c.

Hosiery, Underwear.

Children's 25c Black Lisle Hose at 19c; Boys' 25c Heavy School Hose at 15c; Ladies Long Sleeve Vests, 39c values 25c.

Bags and Belts.

Ladies' 50c Leather Hand Bags 39c. All other Hand Bags and Purses at Sale Prices. Closing out a lot of 50c Belts at 25c.

Glove Special.

Ladies' $1.00 Mercerized Lisle Gloves, elbow lengths at 75c; Ladies' $1.50 Elbow Length Silk Gloves at $1.25.

Sale Ladies' Muslin Underwear, Laces, Embroideries, Ribbons, Fancy Goods, Etc.

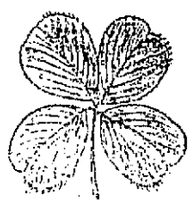
WELKER'S

Successor to Welker & Nablo,

928 CALHOUN STREET.

Garden Seeds!

In bulk, fresh and true to name. Field seeds and flower seeds.



Lawn grass seed and fertilizers.

S. BASH & CO.

THE FRANK DRY GOODS CO.

CARPET= RUGS and DRAPERY DEPARTMENT

Our spring display of house furnishings in our Carpet department far exceeds in extent and variety any previous season. We are making special effort in the display of room size Rugs—Tapestry, Brussels, Axminster and Velvets at prices very reasonable, quality being considered.

We are making special efforts in our Carpet department where you can find almost every new style in vogue.

Large range of designs in Lace Curtains, Brussels Net, Irish Point and other fine Lace Curtains.

We offer to housekeepers a quantity of Brussels Net Lace Curtains which are slightly soiled at one-half the usual price. This lot comes from 1 to 5 pair of some patterns and are in perfect condition except slightly soiled in places. Ladies will call soon because this lot at these prices will not last long.

We are agents for "Johnson's Parquetry Flooring" and we will be pleased to furnish sketch and estimates on all classes of work.

We are showing a large stock of new desirable Carpets in all grades of Wilton Velvet, Axminster, Brussels, Ingrains and all other carpet weaves.

Will be pleased with a favor of a call.

We are showing a large variety of Draperies, Curtain Shades in all shades and widths.

THE FRANK DRY GOODS CO.

The Fort Wayne Sentinel

EVERY EVENING EXCEPT SUNDAY.

BY E. A. K. HACKETT.

The Sentinel is a member of the Associated Press and gets the news by wire from all parts of the world the same day it happens.

VOL. LXVIII.....NO. 208

Entered at the Postoffice, Fort Wayne, Ind., as second-class mail matter.

Daily, 10c per Week. Weekly, $1 per Year

UNION LABEL

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 3, 1907.

TONIGHT.

Unions—Stonemasons, No. 7.

Fraternal—Fort Wayne Council, No. 4, R. and S. M.; Fort Wayne Chapter, No. 19, R. A. M.; Mechecaunnochqua Tribe, No. 106, I. O. R. M.; Concordia, No. 288, I. O. O. F.; Eagles; Fort Wayne Encampment, No. 152, I. O. O. F.; Columbus Court of Honor, No. 242; Daughters of Workmen, No. 1.

Amusements—Majestic theater, "The Prince of India;" Masonic Temple theater, vaudeville.

CHINESE FAMINE RELIEF FUND.

The Sentinel will receive and in this column acknowledge receipt of subscriptions to the fund for relief of the starving Chinese. The subscriptions to date are:

The Sentinel	$ 100.00
Miss Esther Graham	5.00
Mrs. Julia Mayer	5.00
James Trythall	1.00
A Friend	2.00
John Steager, Edgerton, Ind.	1.00
Mrs. Solon W. Lenfesty	5.00
Ira C. Burger	1.00
A Friend	2.00
A Friend	10.00
Henry M. Williams	10.00
C. A. T. K	25.00
Mrs. F. L. Albro	2.00
Mrs. Greider	3.00
A. E. Delanoy, Payne, Ohio	5.00
L. H.	3.00
J. I.	1.00
Blank	3.00
Methodist Protestant church, New Haven	$10.46
A Friend	1.00
From a Friend	1.00
A Friend	1.00
William M. Scott	1.00

CHICAGO'S ELECTION.

In yesterday's elections in Chicago the democrats and the immediate municipal ownership of tractions issue were routed in a battle at the polls. The republicans achieved a signal victory in the election of Postmaster Fred A. Busse to the mayoralty and the carrying of the street car ordinances. Busse's plurality over Dunne in round figures is 13,000, while the traction ordinances carried by over 33,000

The result in the case of Mayor Dunne is somewhat surprising, though the victory for the franchise ordinances seemed a foregone conclusion. This may seem to be based on a possible anomaly; but it should be borne in mind that on local affairs Chicago has been a democratic city, where the voters have been wont to differentiate the mass of political matters, holding on the one hand to the purely partisan and going off in other directions to support of what was practically non-partisan and distinctly civic. This seemed to be demonstrated two years ago when Mayor Dunne, taking counsel of the distractions arising in the public mind from the unspeakable street car service, carried his municipal ownership project to such triumph as ballots could confer. Meanwhile, nothing had come of that victory. The city was to all intents and purposes no nearer traction reforms than before the election of Mayor Dunne. Public patience worn out, the councilmanic body of the city had formulated a practical program of reforms, stood to it over the disapproval of the mayor, the republicans adapted the issue to the party needs, nominated a popular and efficient man for mayor and won on the failures of the Dunne administration to achieve anything.

It is to be taken into account, however, that powerful and wealthy elements—closely identified by sympathy in some cases and self-interest in other cases, had much at stake in the triumph of the traction ordinances presented for approval by the referendum. That this constituted an important if not determining factor in the political situation and its issue in the election is hardly to be disputed. What effect the support of the radical Hearst newspapers and the embittered cast it gave to the campaign had on Dunne's chances cannot be clearly determined because of the involved and complex character of the campaign. Whether Dunne suffered because of Hearst's support, or by reason of it escaped a worse beating, is a matter of mere guess. At all events the republicans have captured Chicago and will hold power for the next four years.

ROOSEVELT AND HARRIMAN.

President Roosevelt has conceived further occasion to augment the distinguished company of colossal liars he began some time ago to laboriously bring together. E. H. Harriman, magnate of the Pacific railroads and other gigantic interests, is the latest addition to the select coterie of prevaricators, and so far as concerns the question of veracity raised between the president and Harriman the public with tolerable unanimity will doubtless be found giving credence to the president. It is scarcely conceivable that Mr. Roosevelt would commit the folly of personally soliciting a man like Harriman to undertake the task of raising money for the republican slush fund. That Harriman did do so, is not in any wise to be doubted; there probably can be had proof of it. But few will believe the allegations set forth in his letter circumstantially relating in detail the incident by which his part in the work was set afoot. It smells fishy.

The president has stepped forth with mighty vigor to denounce Harriman, and in terms almost brutal of candor calls him a liar. He gives the text of correspondence between himself and Congressman Sherman, chairman of the republican congressional campaign committee, anent the Harriman charges. This correspondence is not new. Neither is the Harriman letter. Recent events, evidently, have provoked Harriman to get his letter published. The president's correspondence and his statements yesterday ascribe to Harriman such baseness of qualities, such corrupted notions of citizenship, such audacious conception of official venality, such confession of moral turpitude, as, if correctly imputed to him, ought to drive him in flight before the clamor of public wrath forever from the country.

It is not a dignified spectacle, this controversy between the president and Harriman, but as the object of a sensational attack embraced in charges of a most culpable sort, the president has not exceeded any rule of conduct prescribed by his exalted position.

Whether or not the president summoned Mr. Harriman to Washington to make personal appeal to the rail magnate to raise funds to save the republican party in 1904, it is a matter of legal record that the insurance and other corporations went deep into their strong boxes for contributions to the republican slush fund. Judge Parker openly charged it at the time and was scored by the president. Judge Parker's charges have been repeatedly proved and time continues to add to the accumulation of evidence that he knew what he was talking about when he made the charges.

Governor Hanly has about fourscore offices to dole out under the operation of the new laws and some under the operation of old ones. Small wonder the Indiana executive had a relapse when he faced the task of picking his men for the jobs. Takes a heap of nerve to say who's who and who isn't.

So Dr. Chauncey Depew was to go to Paris as ambassador, eh? France probably will congratulate herself a few times on having had a narrow escape. The insurance disclosures would have caught him about the time he was presenting his credentials.

As we have frequently pointed out heretofore, gambling can be wiped out in Fort Wayne whenever the city authorities fully determine the city has had enough of it.

Note it. Chicago democrats lost out by deferring fulfillment of promises. Gas question in Fort Wayne is still unsettled.

Good evening, Mr. Harriman. You're another; likewise one more.

YOUR EYES

Are too essential to your welfare to be neglected and the best is none too good when you have your eyes fitted with glasses.

THE ROGERS METHOD OF EXAMINATION affords you the best service.

THE ROGERS GUARD and method of adjustment afford you comfortable glasses which do not detract from your appearance.

THE TORIC LENS by reason of its curvature affords a wide angle of vision and its extreme lightness further recommends it.

GLASSES FROM $1.00 UP.
No Charge for Examination.

H. H. ROGERS.
Eye-Sight Specialist.
117 W. Berry.
Member N. Y. Optical Society

BOSTON TEAMSTERS IN WAR.

Four Hundred Strike and More Are Expected to Follow.

Boston, April 3.—Four hundred teamsters went on strike in this city today to enforce a demand for an increase of $1 a week in their pay and a reduction in their hours of work from eleven hours in twelve to ten and a half hours in eleven and a half. Seven of the larger firms in the city are affected and it was considered likely today that the trouble would spread to some of the smaller concerns who have thus far refused to sign the union agreement. The support of the International Teamsters' union is promised to the Boston union by Cornelius P. Shea, international president, and Thomas L. Hughes, international secretary-treasurer. In order to avoid the troubles witnessed at the last strike in 1902 the strikers have been urged by their officials to keep away from their barns and to engage in no disturbances.

WILL PLEAD STORMY BRAIN.

Woman Who Slew Senator Brown Relies on Mental Irresponsibility.

Washington, April 3.—Mrs. Annie M. Bradley, who shot to death former United States Senator Arthur Brown, of Utah, in a hotel in this city December 8 last, will plead mental irresponsibility as her defense to the indictment for murder. This fact came out when her counsel yesterday asked the supreme court of the District of Columbia for an order authorizing the summoning of thirteen witnesses from the west, to be brought here at government expense, to testify in her behalf. She makes affidavit that she is unable to pay expenses of witnesses. The criminal court may set the trial for April 25.

BRITISH WARSHIPS COMING.

Cruiser Squadron to Take Part in Jamestown Ceremony.

Plymouth, England, April 3.—The first cruiser squadron under the command of Rear Admiral Neville, sailed for the West Indies today on its way to Hampon Roads, where the British warships will participate in the international review in honor of the inauguration of the Jamestown exposition.

Go to Foster's Spring Opening this evening and see the furnished house, all ready to live in. Music and carnations to all.

Get your breakfast at the Hof Brau.

WANTED—Night clerk at Berry Cafe at once.

ALASKAN SPORTS TO COME.

Seattle, Wash., April 3.—The Arctic brotherhood has raised $5,000 to send the crack Nome basket ball team on a tour of the United States.

FEAR UPRISING IN CHINA.

Victoria, B. C., April 3.—J. A. Mara, president of the board of trade, returned from the orient yesterday and says the English residents of Shanghai are fearing a revolution in which the colony would be wiped out.

HERE IS RELIEF FOR WOMEN

If you have pains in the back, Urinary, Bladder or Kidney trouble and want a certain, pleasant herb cure for Women's ills, try Mother Gray's "AUSTRALIAN LEAF." It is a safe monthly regulator, and cures all female weaknesses, including inflammation and ulcerations. Mother Gray's Australian Leaf is sold by druggists or sent by mail for 50 cts. Sample sent FREE. Address, The Mother Gray Co., LeRoy, N. Y.

FINDS GRAFT IN CRUB ON THE ISTHMIAN CANAL ZONE

Congressman Rainey Says Food of Laborers is Tainted.

New York, April 3.—Congressman H. T. Rainey, of Illinois, who returned yesterday from an investigation of conditions in the Panama canal zone, described conditions in the commissary department as almost unspeakable and said he had no doubt that there was graft somewhere.

Congressman Rainey in his criticism of canal conditions laid particular stress on the matter of food and asserted that an inquiry would develop a scandal second only to that which developed concerning the meat furnished the American army during the Spanish-American war.

The meat that comes to Panama in good condition, he said, is there loaded, not in refrigerator cars but in ordinary cars in which the temperature is 80 or 90 degrees, becomes so tainted that it must be served with a strong garlic dressing to make it palatable.

The refrigerator cars, he added, are often used for the transportation of live stock and though the cars are not cleaned good meat is sometimes thrown on the filthy floors.

Says Graft Is Prevalent.

Congressman Rainey does not place the responsibility for conditions in the commissariat on the head of officials, who, he says, are overworked, but insists that graft is prevalent somewhere. Excepting the commissariat, he adds, the work on the isthmus is in a satisfactory condition.

Mr. Rainey said that he would prove that the lunch served to the congressional party that recently visited the isthmus and which was supposed to consist of the same menu served daily to canal workers at a cost of 30 cents a man, was in reality ordered five days in advance and cost $1.65 a plate.

"While the commissariat was supposed to serve food at cost, the stewards," he said, "were ordered to make a profit of at least $50 to $60 a week. Shoes that could be bought in the United States for $3 a pair were sold by the commissariat, the congressman declared at $8 a pair.

"I visited the isthmus alone," he said, "and remained there eight days.

Eats With Common Laborers.

"I went through all the cuts myself and ate at the dining halls provided for the white employes and also ate with the common laborers.

"The commissariat is the only ground for complaint. Over a hundred men in all parts of the isthmus complained to me of the food. There is no doubt that the meat leaves the United States in cold storage in splendid condition. It is brought down on vessels provided with refrigerators and arrives at the isthmus in splendid condition. It is met there at the docks by cars in which the heat is between 80 and 90 degrees. The meat is transferred leisurely and this is where the trouble arises.

"I have evidence to show that there has not been a refrigerator car on the dock for months. As a consequence the meat is bad.

"Recently some members of commercial clubs from St. Louis and other cities visited the isthmus and were served with luncheon in the Culebra dining hall. They were told that the lunch, with the exception of the cigars and wines, was the same as is served to the employes for 30 cents a head. Why, the oyster soup alone cost 30 cents a head.

President's Meal "Fixed."

"The day President Roosevelt visited the isthmus he was served with a '30-cent' meal. I find out that it was generally understood that the president would eat at one of the dining halls, so all were ready for him and had ready an unusually well served lunch.

"I will say that the lunch and all meals are well served, all except the meats. The meats are not good. I have the evidence of stewards who say that mutton has to be treated with soda and water before it is cooked in order to take off the green mold. I noticed that all meats were served with a strong garlic dressing or gravy, and I found out from the stewards that it was necessary to do this, otherwise the men could not eat the meat. As it was you couldn't tell what the meat was you were eating.

"Jackson Smith is in charge of the commissary department and is crowded with work. The details are left to subordinates and is carelessly done. I believe that if it was investigated carefully a scandal would be brought to light second only to the bum meat scandal of the Spanish-American war.

Big Profit in Dining Halls.

"It has always been understood that the object of the commissary department was to supply food at a cost barely enough to cover expenses. I have found out that stewards are ordered to make a profit of from $50 to $60 a week.

"I think an examination here in the states as to the purchase of supplies would develop that there is graft. It is impossible to examine into the question down there.

"These are perhaps details that probably no high official is responsible for, except that it shows that the commissary department is not well organized.

"I inspected that portion of the canal where work is in progress and am satisfied that the work is progressing favorably. I did not go in an observation car, but quietly looked over the ground at my own leisure. The excavations are made rapidly and the removal of dirt is remarkable.

"If the work is continued at the rate now made there is no doubt that it will be finished in five years and the locks can be built in the same time."

SPECIAL BULLETIN

We offer at a prominent Steuben county lake, a three story with basement, ten room cottage nearly new. Must be sold to close an estate. Price $1,200.00. Remember we have the largest list of farm and city property in northern Indiana, space inadequate to tell you of the many bargains listed.

MONROE W. FITCH & SONS,
THE EARTH AND INSURANCE MEN.

Cancer Cured!

IN ONE TREATMENT.

Can Cancer Be Cured?

Hundreds of sufferers, (well-known residents of Fort Wayne) say yes. Over four thousand cancer victims owe their complete restoration to perfect health to my sixty minute operation.

Twenty-Five Years Continued Success

Curing Cancer, Asthma, Catarrh, Lungs, Stomach, Dropsy, Kidneys and Bladder. All bad blood and skin diseases, all diseases of the sexual organs of man and woman quickly cured. If you are broken down in health, out of spirits, have been drugged, knifed and imposed upon till you have lost faith in humanity we will explain how, by our special methods you can regain your health (and keep it the remainder of your life).

FACIAL BLEMISHES.

Superfluous Hair, Moles, Warts, Pimples, Black-Heads, Red-Veins and Birth-Marks permanently removed without scaring. Consultation free.

DR. CHARLES ZIMMERMAN, Specialist

1010 Harrison St. Ft. Wayne, Ind.

A Great Roast!

Over a ton of Arbuckles' Ariosa Coffee is roasted at a time, in a large revolving cylinder, which drops the coffee through heat again and again until each bean is uniformly roasted.

No other coffee is in sufficient demand to afford such scientific and perfect preparation.

The sales of Arbuckles' Ariosa Coffee exceed the sales of all other packaged coffees combined, and this scientific roasting, which no other coffee can afford, by its very magnitude, reduces our cost to a minimum, and enables us, with our other advantages, to give better value in Arbuckles' Ariosa Coffee than is possible for any one else.

Arbuckles' Ariosa Coffee is the cheapest good coffee in the world, and the best of all for you.

ARBUCKLE BROS., New York City.

Twenty-Five Years Ago

What The Sentinel Had to Say About Persons and Events Twenty-Five Years Ago.

Eighty-five degrees in the shade.

Milt Webber contemplates a trip to California for his health.

Janauschek plays "Mother and Son" at the Academy Saturday night.

Yesterday afternoon (Sunday) the banks of the St. Joe river were crowded with some three hundred fishermen.

Congressman Colerick has introduced a bill to pension Louis J. Blair, major of the Eighty-eighth Indiana regiment.

Dr. Stemen addressed a more or less enthusiastic temperance meeting at the Third M. E. church, Bloomingdale, yesterday.

A test of Pennock's patent road-making machine was made on East Wayne street today by Street Commissioner O'Brien.

George Thieme has been appointed to fill the place of Pat Bulger, resigned from the fire department. Florence Boerger takes Thieme's place.

Frank Cosgrove, our sheriff, has been released from jail, where he has been confined not for any offence against the city or the state, but on account of smallpox quarantine.

A couple of men engaged in a scuffle yesterday on Henry street. One accused the other of having stolen his watch. Officer Lapp was called and found the watch lying on the ground, where it had fallen from the owner's pocket.

The republican township ticket nominated was: For trustee, Mr. Birkner; assessor, Ira Rupert; justices of the peace, H. H. Bossler, S. S. Ludlum, H. C. Schrader and George D. Crane. H. C. Hartman presided over the convention held in the court house, and J. B. Harper was secretary.

There is on exhibition at a Calhoun street picture store a landscape painted by Miss Luella Bittinger, of this city, formerly a pupil of the well-known ladies' seminary at Newburgh-on-the-Hudson, where a number of talented Fort Wayne girls have received their education. The picture is the first attempt of the young lady at landscape painting, and it is admirable. Miss Bittinger is now studying art under the direction of Mrs. Hanchett, of the M. E. college.

MONEY MONEY MONEY

The Tri-State Loan and Trust Co. is prepared to take care of all the Mortgage Loans it can secure at 6 per cent. If you want a loan to build, to buy a new home, call at.

TRI-STATE LOAN AND TRUST CO.
COR. BERRY & COURT ST.

U. S. DEPOSITARY HAMILTON NATIONAL BANK

Capital $200,000
Surplus $300,000

Accounts of Corporations, Firms and Individuals Solicited.

INTEREST PAID ON DEPOSITS.

Strict attention to business and courteous treatment of customers shall be the rule of all the officials of this bank.

We always keep on hand over a million dollars of ready assets for security of depositors.

GRACIE E. CURRY,
1212 Calhoun St.
Bell Phone 111.

Facial Massage and Manicuring, Shampooing and Scalp Treatment.

E. H. ROLF

Coal, Coke, Wood, Kindling and Charcoal.

Office and Yards, Fairfield Avenue and Wabash Railroad. Phone 6098.

HENRY SCHONE & CO.
Undertaker and Licensed Embalmer.
Corner Barr and Berry Streets, Opposite City Hall, Fort Wayne, Indiana.
Home Phone 377. Bell Phone 204 Home.
OPEN DAY AND NIGHT.

Until the 5th.

GERMAN AMERICAN NATIONAL BANK

In our savings department money deposited during the first five days of April will draw interest from the first day of April at 4 per cent. if left four months. Around it will be thrown all the safeguards of the National Banking System. This bank is a depository of the United States treasury. You will be in good company when depositing with us.

SAMUEL M. FOSTER, Pres.
THEO. WENTZ, Vice Pres.
CHAS. F. PFEIFFER, 2d Vice Pres.
HENRY C. BERGHOFF, Cashier.
GEO. WALDSCHMIDT, Asst. Cashier.

DR. PRICE'S
Cream Baking Powder
The finest in the world

When ordering **ask for Dr. Price's by name,** else the grocer may forget the kind you are accustomed to.

HAD RELATIVES HERE.

Mrs. Sophia Schneider Dies at Her Home in Avilla.

Avilla, Ind., April 3.—Mrs. Sophia Schneider, for many years a resident of this place, died yesterday afternoon at 2 o'clock at the home of her daughter, Mrs. W. H. Meyer, at the age of 68 years. Mrs. Schneider had been an invalid for the past five years. She was a native of Germany, but came to America and to Avilla twenty-seven years ago, and was highly respected. Mrs. Schneider was twice married, and is survived by four children—Mrs. David Deck, of Dawson street, Fort Wayne; Mrs. W. H. Meyer and Joseph Kraus, of Avilla, and Will Kraus, an engineer on the Pennsylvania railroad at Fort Wayne. The funeral services will be held Thursday morning from St. Mary's Catholic church in Avilla.

Harry Clark, Henry Moriarity and Leonard Wood, members of Battery B, have returned from a business trip at Indianapolis in relation to affairs of the battery.

There is only one

"Bromo Quinine"

That is

Laxative Bromo Quinine.

Similarly named remedies sometimes deceive. This first and original Cold Tablet is a **WHITE PACKAGE** with black and red lettering, and bears the signature of E. W. Grove

PRINCESS RINK

Friday Evening, April 5th.

Auspices of the Morning Musical

The Climax in Musical Events of this Season.

NEW YORK SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA

WALTER DAMROSCH, Conductor.

Prices—25c, 50c, $1.00 and $1.50.

Seats on Sale at Woodworth's Drug Store.

BICYCLES

E. J. WILKINSON, 617 CLINTON

300 rebuilt bicycles of all makes, $3.00 and up. The most of these are as good as new, some being equipped with the best coaster brakes.

NEW BICYCLES

Your Choice of Equipments.

Excelsior, $25.00, $35.00, $40.00. Reading, $25.00 to $40.00. Tribune, $40.00 to $50.00. Rambler, $35.00. Several different makes, $16.50 to $22.50.

Discounts Liberal for Cash.

TIRES

1,000 Tires, which sold for $2.50 to $3.00, now $1.50 and $1.75.

$5.00 will buy a pair of Tires that cannot be equaled for the money. We handle only the best grade in a red, thick-tread tire. There is no such thing as a pneumatic puncture-proof tire.

REPAIRING

Your choice coaster brake put on for $5.00.

Baby Buggies retired. By examining our stock you will know that we can save you money. Our repair shop is complete. Satisfaction guarantee.

Open Evenings April 1 to July 1.

Phone 2450. Phone 2450.

The latest and greatest achievement in Piano-player construction.

THE "THEMODIST"

Brings Out the Melody

Subdues the Accompaniment

Only in the Pianola and Pianola Piano can this most important improvement be obtained.

Call at our store and hear the Themodist render pieces that are "impossible" on other Piano-players.

Packard Music House,

930 Calhoun Street.

BISHOP TO DELIVER ANNUAL ADDRESS TO PASTORS

It Will Open Sessions of Evangelical Conference Tomorrow.

Bishop S. C. Breyfogel, of Reading, Pa., the distinguished churchman, who is to preside over the annual sessions of the Indiana conference of the Evangelical association, will arrive in Fort Wayne this evening. Tomorrow morning at 9 o'clock, as the opening feature of the conference to be held in Bethel church at DeWald and Clinton streets, Bishop Breyfogel will deliver his annual address to the pastors. Other work of the conference will follow during Thursday, Friday and Saturday.

Pastors are arriving in the city in large numbers to attend the sessions of the conference. Among the later arrivals are S. H. Baumgartner, Elkhart; A. B. Haist, Decatur; S. J. Luhring, Huntingburg; B. E. Koenig, Carmi, Ill.; E. Greiner, Linn Grove; W. E. Snyder, Peru; D. R. Heil, North Webster; Leo J. Ehrhardt, Bremen; Charles Harms, Indianapolis; William G. Braeckly, Louisville, Ky.; E. J. Nitsche, Marshall, Ill.; F. S. Erne, Louisville, Ky.; I. H. Griesemer, Graysville, Ill.; J. A. Fiedt, Elberfield, Ind.; G. F. Winter, San Pierre; J. W. Feller, Brownstown; G. F. Zuber, Bippus; L. Newman, Mishawaka; F. B. Walmer, Culver; W. H. Freshly, Waterloo; E. Q. Laudeman, Rochester; J. H. Evans, Dayton; D. O. Wise, Altamont, Ill.; G. B. Kimmel, Dayton, O.; M. W. Sunderman, Olney, Ill., and C. D. Rarey, Huntington.

Societies in Session.

This afternoon was devoted to the annual meetings of the Conference Missionary society, over which Rev. S. H. Baumgartner, of Elkhart, presided, and the Sunday School and Tract Union society, with B. Schuermeier, of Bremen, presiding. The work of the past year was reviewed in detail. The Conference Missionary society provides about $6,000 each year for the cause of home missions, and the Sunday School and Tract Union raises from $250 to $300 for the carrying on of its work.

The address on "The Incarnation of the Son of God," delivered Tuesday evening by Prof. J. S. Gamertsfelter, D. D., professor of theology in the college at Naperville, Ill., was heard with infinite profit by a large audience. "The fundamental teachings of our early fathers will to a certain extent remain," said the professor, "yet we are progressing rapidly toward the development of the theory that a harmonious joining of the spiritual and natural forces within us is, in truth, the incarnation of the Son of God and the doctrine he intended to be taught. God himself cannot be defined in the strictest sense of the term; neither can the incarnation of the Lord." The latter, he said, is the organized supreme miracle, and while we are inclined to reject the theory of miracles, we have no tendency to do away with the theory of the incarnation. A high grade of ethical life, said the speaker, is the real entrance into the spiritual realm that will ultimately bring about the relation desired between God and man, likewise the incarnation.

The class of young ministers examined Tuesday included Messrs. I. G. Spencer, L. E. Smith, Carl Hirschman, S. C. Croft, A. A. Knepper, E. E. Miller, D. A. Koehler, D. I. Heil, G. C. Lepman, S. D. Rhamie, F. S. McClure, F. Rentctoehler, L. M. Lantz, Charles Meyers, C. H. Burgemer, E. Behler, E. O. Leuderman and G. F. Zubler.

This evening the sermon will be delivered by Rev. E. Q. Laudeman, of Rochester.

In Fort Wayne Homes.

The visiting pastors are being entertained in the homes of Fort Wayne members of the church, and the list of visitors, with the homes to which they have been assigned, is as follows:

Catherine Hettler, 222 East DeWald street—Bishop S. C. Breyfogel, D. E. Martz, S. H. Baumgartner, C. F. Hansing, D. D. Speicher, G. B. Kimmel.
William Mertz, 307 West DeWald street—George Ruederer, E. Greiner.
Mary Schoch, 1330 Harrison street—E. Q. Laudeman, W. G. Braeckly.
George Bandtel, 304 Masterson avenue—J. F. Bockman, S. J. Luehring.
Henry Brandt, 1414 Hayden street—J. H. Griesimer, J. L. Buyer.
George Flaig, 2536 Carolina street—F. Schweitzer, J. Kaufman.
William Engle, 703 West DeWald street—E. J. Nitche, W. L. Luehring.
Isaac Miller, 2206 Calhoun street—L. S. Fisher, F. Rausch.
Henry Miller, 3205 Calhoun street—C. H. Burgener, J. W. Feller.
Louisa Stecher, 464 Buchanan street—P. L. Browns, C. W. Spangler.
Benjamin Knuder, 3302 Lafayette street—J. A. Tiedt, L. Smith.
Henry Dressel, 808 Eliza street—E. R. Baker.
James Trythall, 221 Butler street—A. S. Fisher, M. L. Scheidler.
Nicholas Batchelder, 1330 North Harrison street—M. W. Sunderman, G. Lutman.
Conrad Lehman, 2924 Calhoun street—J. Reese, J. Mundorf.
John Miller, 2335 Lafayette street—W. E. Snyder, F. Rentbefoeler.
William Miller, 312 Leith street—H. Gocker.
Addie Nietert, 912 East Washington boulevard—F. B. Walmer.
Edward Mertz, 2128 Calhoun street—J. H. Rilling, S. J. Gamertsfelder.
Elizabeth Reher, 1232 Huestis avenue—F. L. Snyder, E. E. Miller.
Rudolph Humbel, 302 Butler street—J. Wise, L. J. Ehrhart.
Emma Ohneck, 43 Masterson avenue—A. Geist, D. D. Spangler.
O. B. Moore, 231 East Woodland avenue—J. W. Metzner, L. Newman.
Martha Wire, 1912 Fairfield avenue—W. S. Tracy, H. Schlencher.
H. A. Gable, 230 East Suttenfield street—J. H. Evans, A. B. Haist.
Leroy Zellers, 1420 Swinney avenue—D. Wise.
Florence Williams, 2020 Phenie street—F. F. McClure.
D. S. Oakes, 2019 South Harrison street—S. D. Rainey, G. F. Zuber.
Samuel Miller, 2811 Jane street—S. S. Condo, A. B. Weyrick.
Henry Smallback, corner Finnon and Manford streets—D. G. Spencer, S. Krauft.
Jacob Kurrle, 125 Suttenfield street—J. H. Breish, J. O. Mosier, George Johnson.
Samuel Girard, 464 Creighton avenue—E. C. Ewald, B. Schurmeier.
R. T. Sprenger, 2206 Lafayette street—Thomas Finkbeiner, S. P. Spreng.
S. W. Miller, 441 East Suttenfield street—F. Hartman.
J. E. Peterson, 2329 Lafayette street—W. H. Mygrant, J. M. Lantz.
Thomas Nantz, 343 Leith street—D. B. Koenig, W. H. Freshly.
Charles Carrol, 312 Leith street—B. E. Koenig.
Wesley Bowser, 2104 Clinton street—C. D. Rarey, J. H. Lamb.
Reuben Bechtold, 422 Taber street—A. A. Knepper.
William Lew, 306 Williams street—C. Hains, F. S. Speicher.
David Johnson, 2520 Hanna street—F. S. Erne, C. P. Maas.
Mrs. J. Dellinger, 427 Butler street—J. Huntsinger.
Louisa Horner, 214 Masterson avenue—J. E. Stoop, H. H. Reinoehl.
Hazel Rowe, 909 West DeWald street—G. A. Stierle, C. D. Riggenberg.
Mary Krudof, 341 Melita street—G. F. Winter, D. R. Heil.
Charles Lipes, 2602 Hoagland avenue—N. F. Platz.
D. E. Zechiel, 2125 Clinton street—S. I. Zechiel, D. A. Kaley.

WHEN YOUR BACK ACHES.

Take one teaspoonful of the following simple mixture after your meals and again before going to bed, viz: Fluid Extract Dandelion one-half ounce. Compound Kargon one ounce, Compound Syrup Sarsaparilla three ounces.

Get the ingredients from some good prescription pharmacy and mix them yourself by shaking in a bottle.

The Kidneys often become clogged up and inactive, either from overwork or change of weather, and cause the back and sides to pain and ache. This is said to readily relieve almost any lame back; also overcome the worst forms of Rheumatism, by toning up the Kidneys and forcing them to filter the uric acid or Rheumatism poisons from the blood.

Cut this out and save it.

GREAT CHARITY SHOWN TO THE CITY'S NEEDY

Report Submitted by Official of Rescue Home Mission's Work.

In his report of the condition of the Rescue Home and Mission on East Columbia street submitted Monday night George I. Cooper, superintendent of the mission, shows that the organization has done a great work among the needy of the city during the last year. After setting forth the pleasures of the work to himself and wife, and also the tribulations necessarily incident to charitable work, and a deep expression of gratitude felt by the leaders to the public who have so generously contributed to the work, both in finances and faithful co-operation, the report proceeds:

Number of services held in mission, 365; in the county jail, 47; of funerals conducted, 5; of Sunday school sessions, 52; of meals given, 4,503; of beds given, 1,432; of articles of clothing given, 316; bedsteads, 2; mattresses, 3; springs, 2; stoves, 4; furnished medicine for 6, cost of which was $5.10; number for whom new clothing was purchased, 20, amount expended for same, $25.64; money given for immediate relief, including house rent, railroad fares, etc, $54.40; letters written, social and religious, 479. Men taken in and cared for until they were able to support themselves, 21. Eight boys were taken in during the year.

The number that professes to accept christianity as follows: In mission, 139; in jail, 38.

The amount of money taken in from lodging rooms, special donations, mite box, A. S. C. and township trustee, $744.62; amount paid out for general expenses, $881.71, showing $137.62 paid out more than received.

The financial report of the mission showed a deficit of $298 after the expenses of $1,721.83 for the year had been paid, but three friends of the mission promptly contributed enough to wipe out all of the indebtedness.

ARE REPAIRING WASHOUTS.

The material, including earth from the excavations, bricks from the walls, and other debris, that is being taken from the old city reservoir is being used to make repairs, occasioned by the heavy floods of the winter and spring, in the embankment of the bridge across the St. Mary's river on South Broadway. The floods washed away much of the embankment of the bridge, and more than a hundred loads at this time have been filled in. The bricks are being used to erect a protecting wall around the pumping house which was endangered during the sudden rise of the waters.

OFFICERS ELECTED.

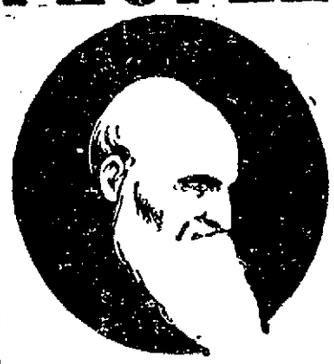
The Queen Esther band of Simpson M. E. church at its annual election of officers chose the following to serve for the coming year.

President—Miss Jessie Hickman.
Vice President—Miss Ada Haskell.
Secretary—Miss Mary Shivers.
Treasurer—Miss Olga O'Day.

WHERE WOMEN PROPOSE.

Between the mountains of India and Persia is a powerful tribe, among whom women choose their own husbands. When a single woman desires to wed, all she has to do is to send her servant to pin a handkerchief to the hat of the man she has set her fancy on, and, unless he can show he is too poor to purchase her at the price her father demands, he is obliged to marry her, says Home Note.

OLD PEOPLE



NEED VINOL

Because it contains the very elements needed to rebuild wasting tissues and replace feebleness with strength.

We return money if it fails to benefit.

MEYER BROTHERS CO.

Druggists.

Two Big Stores.

CARNEGIE'S VETERINARY CHARGES DOWNFALL TO COCAINE

Emphatically Denies That He Was Drunk on Rum —City Court.

John Young, who says that when he had an office in Pittsburg he was Andrew Carnegie's horse doctor, was in the city court this morning with a broad expanse of velveteen vest that loudly proclaimed the "hoss man" and a mind that was groping around for some sort of a tangible story to hang a defense upon and finally majestically declared: "My friends, there's one thing I want to say; I was not under the influence of rum." His case was continued indefinitely.

Patrolman Adkins found him last night hiding in a woodshed from some imaginary enemies whom he had conjured after an assiduous effort to relieve sleeplessness through the agency of cocaine. This morning he was still suffering from the effects of the drug and promised to get out of town if the court would give him the opportunity. He didn't know exactly whether he was going from Champaign, Ill., to Ashland, O., or from Ashland, O., to Champaign, Ill., but the judge told him to make up his mind and take one route or the other within an hour.

The Other Cases.

After making two or three efforts to get on his feet long enough to plead to the charge of public intoxication, John Maloney said: "I guess I'm drunk, all right," and the court took judicial knowledge of the fact and handed him eleven days.

Cliff Jones, a horseshoer from Knox, sat down in the waiting-room at the Nickel Plate depot yesterday to talk to a young lady and some bock beer that he had absorbed wooed Morpheus so successfully that when he wakened up he was in the hands of Detective Snyder. His case was continued indefinitely and he was told to hike for Knox.

Henry Andrews, who insists upon calling at the home of his divorced wife against her wishes, was in court for trespass and his case was continued until tomorrow morning.

James Williams was up for petty larceny and a lunacy commission will decide upon his mental condition.

PROF. DEAN'S KING CACTUS OIL

Heals All Hurts of Man or Beast

A Healing, Antiseptic and Penetrating Liniment that should be in every household.

Cures Cuts, Sprains, Bruises, Chapped Hands, Frost Bites, and All External Diseases of Animals.

15c, 50c, $1.00 Bottles, $3 and $5 Cans at Druggists.

OLNEY & McDAID, MFRS., CLINTON, IOWA

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MEYER BROTHERS CO.

Two Big Drug Stores.

Dr. W. H. JOHNSTON

OSTEOPATH

Rooms 24, 25, 26, Bass Block, Over First National Bank, Fort Wayne, Ind. Graduate American School Osteopathy, Kirksville, Mo., Under the Founder, Dr. A. T. Still. Licensed by the State Medical Board.

NO DRUGS. NO KNIFE

Examination Free. Diseases Cured.

Home Phone—Office, 1529; Res. 6534.

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—Architects—

127 Tri-State Building.

3rd. Floor. Phone 2638.

DR. S. H. HAVICE,

EYE, EAR, NOSE AND THROAT.

GLASSES ADJUSTED.

Office Hours From 8 to 12—1 to 4 P. M.

130 West Wayne Street.

OFFICE PHONE 252: Res. 1117.

IF you condense the last ten years into paragraphs describing women's progress, one of them would be "Queen Quality" Shoes. They are the last word of fashion, and *they fit* as no other shoes have ever fitted. They retain their shape longer than any other ready-made shoe. Yet, solely because of their large sale, they cost you no more than ordinary shoes.

THE PEOPLE'S STORE

COAL AND WOOD

Moderwell Coal Co.

Hard and Soft Coal, Coke and Charcoal, Hickory, Sugar and Beech Wood and Kindling. All under shed.

Fulton St. and Nickel Plate R. R., East Side. Phone 808.

Zurbuch & Rhinehart

COAL, COKE AND WOOD.

All orders given prompt attention.

Office—Taylor St. and Wabash Ry.

Office Phone, 495—Resident, 723.

WM. KAOUGH COAL CO.

Coal, Coke, Wood, Etc.

Yards at Lake Shore tracks, west of Wells St.

—PHONE 502.—

—G. H. KRUDOP—

Established in 1887.

Coal and Wood.

COR. FRANCE & HAYDEN STS.

Both Phones 135.

Morris Coal Co.

J. R. MORRIS, Manager.

Coal, Charcoal, Wood and Kindling. Office and yard, foot of Wall street, Fort Wayne, Ind.

Home phone 6491.

—CANADIAN COAL CO.—

M. FRANK, MANAGER.

HARD AND SOFT COAL, COKE AND KINDLING.

Guaranteed 2,000 Pound Tons.

OFFICE, 1430 HANNA ST.

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FORT WAYNE COAL CO.

Coal, Coke, Wood and Kindling. Yards—Pearl and Fulton streets (west side); North street and Lake Shore. Main office, Southwest corner Main and Calhoun.

Home phones, 1082 and 1900.

Bell phone, 931 (Brown).

Pioneer Coal & Wood Co

Coal, Wood, Coke, Charcoal and Kindling.

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Home Phone 6265. Bell Phone 138.

FORT WAYNE, IND.

STANDARD COAL CO.

—313 WALLACE ST.—

Hard and Soft Coal for Furnaces, Stoves or Steam Use. Orders promptly filled. Phone 3452.

HOMESTEAD CAFE

For Ladies and Gentlemen.

135 W. Wayne street, Phone 2697.

Regular meals 35c. Meal tickets special rate.

No Wines or Liquors served

United States Depositary

Capital and Surplus $700,000

FIRST NATIONAL BANK

Resources over $4,000,000

With ample capital and resources we are abundantly able to take excellent care of the legitimate demands of our present customers and such new ones as may desire to avail themselves of our facilities.

We invite new accounts.

OFFICERS:

J. H. BASS, President.

C. H. WORDEN, Vice President. H. R. FREEMAN, Cashier.

H. A. KEPLINGER, Vice President. J. H. ORR, Assistant Cashier.

Try The Sentinel Want Ads.

W. L. DOUGLAS

BEST IN THE WORLD. $3.50 SHOES FOR MEN

Do you wear W.L.Douglas shoes? If not, I believe I can give you good and sufficient reasons why it will pay you to wear them.

I give the wearer the benefit of my thorough and practical knowledge of shoemaking, which has extended over fifty years.

I give the wearer the benefit of my exclusive method of tanning the bottom soles, which makes them more flexible and gives longer wear than any other sole leather produced in this country.

As I am the largest manufacturer of men's fine Hand-Sewed Process shoes in the world, it is necessary for me to purchase leather and other materials in enormous quantities; the benefit of the very low prices I obtain I give to the wearer in superior quality over other makes.

If I could take you into my large factories at Brockton, Mass., and show you how carefully W. L. Douglas shoes are made, you would then understand why they hold their shape, fit better, wear longer and are of greater value than any other make.

W. L. Douglas, Brockton, Mass.
I have confined my purchases in shoes to the "Douglas" for the past five or six years, and the only reason I have done so is because they have been universally satisfactory.
A. H. PERFECT, A. H. Perfect & Co., 134-136 Columbia St.

These are a few of the reasons why I make and sell more Men's Fine Hand-Sewed Process $3.50 Shoes than any other manufacturer in the world.

W. L. DOUGLAS $4.00 GILT EDGE SHOE CANNOT BE EQUALLED AT ANY PRICE.

W. L. DOUGLAS BOYS' SHOES $1.75 AND $2.00. JUST THE SAME AS MY MEN'S $3.50 SHOES, THE SAME LEATHERS, FOR $1.75 AND $2.00.

Fast Color Eyelets used exclusively.

W. L. Douglas name and price is stamped on the bottom, which protects the wearer against high prices and inferior shoes. INSIST UPON HAVING THEM. TAKE NO SUBSTITUTE.

Catalog mailed free. W. L. Douglas, Brockton, Mass.

W. L. DOUGLAS FT. WAYNE SHOE STORE, 818-820 Calhoun St.

SOCIETY

It is quite a coincidence that three young ladies, each a former resident of Fort Wayne, should have selected the same day for their wedding. But it so happened, and three charming young girls, two of whom spent all of their childhood days in this city, are to be married today. In Chicago Miss Ruth Ainslee, daughter of Rev. and Mrs. J. Stuart Ainslee, weds Mr. Hugh Donnan this evening, the ceremony to take place in the North Shore Congregational church. In Baltimore Miss Louise French Potter, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George L. Potter and grand niece of Mrs. Julia R. Freeman, of this city, will become the bride of Mr. Chauncey O'Neil, of Sewickley, Pa. This will also be a church wedding and the ceremony will take place at 3 o'clock this afternoon in the First Presbyterian church. Mr. and Mrs. O'Neil will be at home in Sewickley after June 15, at 325 Frederick avenue. The third wedding will be that of Miss Clara Owen, who since the death of her father has lived with relatives in Norwalk, Ohio. Miss Owen became the bride of Mr. Charles Webster Stout at 11:30 o'clock today, the ceremony taking place in St. Paul's Episcopal church. After June first Mr. and Mrs. Stout will be at home in Norwalk at 28 North Pleasant street.

* * *

Shaffer-Felger.

A beautiful country wedding took place at the home of Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Felger, who live three miles north of Arcola, at 3 o'clock this afternoon when their daughter, Ella Florence became the bride of Charles Milton Shaffer The ceremony was performed by Rev. J. P. Meyers of the Lutheran church of Lake township. A sumptuous wedding dinner was served about 5 o'clock. The guests included relatives and friends of both families. Mr. and Mrs. Shaffer will live in Arcola where Mr. Shaffer is engaged in the manufacture of tile.

* * *

Mrs. Harry W. North, of Indianapolis, is the guest of Dr. and Mrs. Tucker.

Miss Ruth Fry has gone to Hoagland to visit her grandmother, Mrs. John McIntosh.

Miss Mary Murdock, of Lafayette, arrived in the city today to visit Miss Sadie Fleming for a few days.

Mrs. Vandergrif, of Toledo, who has been visiting her sister, Mrs. James B. White, jr., returned home today.

Miss Frances Maxwell, of Sidney, O., is the guest of Miss Hope Kinsey, of West Third street, for a few days.

Mrs. W. P. Cooper invited ladies to make three tables at bridge this afternoon. The affair was strictly informal.

Miss Louise Pickard has gone to Peoria, Ill., to visit Miss Jeannette Nelson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. S. L. Nelson.

Mrs. Mary Lord, who has been visiting her sister, Mrs. George Frost, for several weeks, returned to Montague, Mich., today.

Miss Eunice Wilhelm has returned to her home in Huntington after several days visit with Miss Belle Mann, of Wells street.

The Okto Philoi club was delightfully entertained this afternoon at the home of Miss Anna Denter, 1106 East Wayne street.

Miss Jessie Orr left today for Briarcliff school, New York, to resume her studies after a week's holiday with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Orr.

Mrs. Anne Hayman, of Terre Haute, is the guest of Mrs. Frank Worthington this week. Mrs. Hayman is attending the convention of King's Daughters in session here.

Mrs. J. W. Thompson, of 506 Madison street, and her guest, Mrs. J. R. Lewis, of Cleveland, went to Lima, O., this afternoon to attend a reception to be given there in honor of Mrs. Lewis.

Mrs. Frank Cutshall invited a few of the younger ladies of the neighborhood to an informal sewing party this afternoon in honor of her sister, Miss Dean, of Indianapolis, who is spending a few days here.

The woman's foreign missionary society of the First Methodist church and friends will be entertained tomorrow afternoon by Mrs. H. W. Mills, 1118 Columbia avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. G. F. Burkhardt, of Boston, W. K. Meyer and Theodore Meyer, of St. Louis, and Mrs. C. G. Strieder, of Chicago, are guests of their father, J. F. W. Meyer and family. It was the intention of having a reunion of all the children but Gottlieb Meyer, of New York, is not present owing to the illness of his wife.

The Young Men's Baraca class of Trinity M. E. church gave an April fool party at the home of Mr. and Mrs. D. W. Kintz, 1527 Sherman street, on Monday evening. Fifty guests attended. In various games played Florence McMillen won ladies' prize and Ellison Meier the one for gentlemen. A luncheon followed the amusements.

A little children's party of yesterday was Margaret Heine's at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Heine, Washington boulevard west. A novel thing for the children were small toys that were fastened to wires and used to ornament the birthday cake. When the cake was cut each child received several gifts and these with Easter eggs gave the little folks something to remember for a long time. Hilda and Margaret Auman, Ruth Hartzler, Harold Heine and Lucile Frank were the guests.

The members of the Chez Nous club were entertained by Mr. and Mrs. Frank Rhodes, of Brackenridge street, last evening at progressive pedro. The tally cards represented Easter eggs with little chickens attached to them. The rooms were prettily decorated with carnations and daffodils. There were present to enjoy the affair Mr. and Mrs. Will Ryan, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Lanternier, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Getz, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Ziegler, Mr. and Mrs. Edmunds, Miss Ryan and Harvey Ryan.

O. N. Guildin entertained about thirty men at a smoker at his home last evening. The guests were invited from 8:30 to 10:30 and in that time disposed of a goodly number of the several hundreds of fine Havanas the host had brought home with him on his recent trip to the West Indies. Mr. Guildin introduced a novelty in the way of having a number of friends act in the capacity of ship stewards when the guests first arrived and in serving light refreshments with the cigars later in the evening.

Arnold Curdes, who is a student at the state university, entertained a few friends last evening at his home in celebration of his birthday anniversary. The decorations were red azaleas, carnations and plumosus. There were present Miss Etta Brown, of Defiance, O.; Miss Mabel Wood, Miss Blanche Young, Miss Helen Curdes, Miss Bessie Keeran, Frank Donivan, Dr. Guy Smith, Walter Curdes, Clarence Stout, of South Bend, and Mr. and Mrs. Edward Frauenfelder. Mr. Curdes will give a theater party at the Majestic this evening in honor of Miss Etta Brown.

The ladies who form the Inter Nos club did as they promised and gave their husbands such a treat in the way of a fine dinner that there will be only eagerness exhibited in the future on the part of the men to accept any invitation extended. The dinner was served in the White cafe, with Mrs. Schumaker catering in her best style. The table was decorated with pink and white carnations and ferns. After the dinner the entire company proceeded to the home of Mr. and Mrs. J. V. Reul, where they played pedro the rest of the evening. Many prizes were given and earned by Mr. Heywood, Mrs. Cocherl, Mrs. W. H. Schultz, Mr. Lewis, Mr. and Mrs. Youngmarker, Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Stearn, Mrs. Graeter and C. S. Bash, jr. There were present Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Fratis, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Scroggy, Mr. and Mrs. Mark Cocherl, Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Graeter, Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Stearn, Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Youngmarker, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Schultz, Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Bash, jr., Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Fonner, Mr. and Mrs. George Trier, Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Somers, Dr. and Mrs. E. D. Burket, Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Heywood, Mr. and Mrs. Reynolds Couden, Mr. and Mrs. James D. Lewis.

* * *

Loan Exhibit at Art School.

What is in many ways the most attractive exhibit ever given under the auspices of the Art school is in progress this week. There have been larger displays of pictures, but as the loans in the main are of etchings, the eye is not confused in the least on first entering the room. With a few exceptions of watercolors from Fort Wayne the display of colors is an exhibit by Charles M. Frank, an artist of Munich, who is here with some of his work. Mr. Frank's pictures are fine examples of what is comparatively a new departure in painting. Both charcoal and watercolors are used in making pictures. Mr. Frank's work shows fine handling of colors. There is a case of miniatures, another of beautiful examples of arts and crafts, rare bric-a-brac, another of jewelry, tables of fine pottery, and many handsome rugs, draperies, rich embroideries and hand work. A table of pewter comes from Fort Wayne homes, as well as some rare china. The exhibit is artistically arranged and will afford pleasure to all who see it.

* * *

Fraternity Convention.

The Bluffton Phi Delta Kappa fraternity will entertain seventy-five delegates and members of various chapters of the state in that city on Friday and Saturday, April 5 and 6. A number of representatives from this city will attend. Business meeting will occupy the time of the afternoons and at a banquet on Saturday evening covers will be laid for one hundred.

SIGNS OF TRIPLE TRAGEDY.

Woman and Her Two Children Found Dead in Pennsylvania.

Williamsport, Pa., April 3.—What is believed to be a double murder and suicide occurred at Westport, Clinton county, where Mrs. John Conner and her two children were found dead today from strychnine poisoning. Mrs. Conner had been in poor health for several months and frequently expressed a fear that she might die and leave her children without the care of a mother.

DEVOTES BEST EFFORTS TO RELIEVE THE WORTHY

Influence of King's Daughters and Sons Felt Throughout World.

This morning's session of the state convention of the King's Daughters and Sons opened with an attendance of sixty delegates, representing seven cities in the state, twenty-seven circles and a total membership of nearly seven hundred, and a large number of the members of the four circles of this city. The devotional service was conducted by Rev. Edward Averill, and immediately following the convention was declared open.

Greetings Received.

Greetings were received from circles at St. Louis, New Orleans, Laredo, Tex., Chicago, Germantown, Pa., Maysville, O., Durand, Mich., Madison and Terre Haute, expressing the kindest wishes for the success of the meeting. The report of the state secretary, Miss Farrington, of Terre Haute, was submitted, and in it was detailed the work of the society throughout the state for the year passed. The circle at Madison was given special praise for the hospital it has organized, and is now maintaining, in which the needs of the worthy of that city are cared for. Two amendments to the constitution were proposed and carried. Proxy voting was abolished, and the practice of allowing one representative on the national executive board for each state having a membership of 350 was incorporated in the constitution. A preliminary drill, conducted by Mrs. Whitney, concluded the program at the morning session.

Afternoon Meeting.

At the afternoon meeting Mrs. Whitney gave a bible talk, and Mrs. Frank Wall, of Logansport, presented the report of the conference held by the international society at Wheeling, W. Va., in May, of last year. Two foreign countries and twenty-three states were the acquisitions of the last year. Much money was subscribed, and expended in charitable ways and a contribution of $1,029.47 was forwarded for the relief of the stricken at San Francisco. The next international conference will be held at Vicksburg, Miss., in November of this year. The report of the state treasurer showed a balance of nearly $100 in the treasury over current expenditures.

At the session of the convention tonight Rev. Frank Lenig, pastor of the Wayne street M. E. church, will have the devotional and an organ voluntary by Alfred Holsworth. The work of the order, through the width and breadth of the civilized world, its hospitals, churches, schools, libraries, ambulances and all other methods for taking care of the unfortunate and the education and instruction of children, and the relieving of the distressed will be portrayed in a very vivid style by Mrs. Whitney with the aid of stereopticon views.

Tuesday Evening Meeting.

Last night's meeting was opened by invocation by Rev. Ray O. Miller, Miss Helen Gill and Ernest Hesser sang a duet preceding the address of welcome by Miss Clara Porter, and the response by Miss Green, of Ligonier.

Mrs. B. C. Whitney, member of the international council of the Order of King's Daughters and Sons, of Detroit, addressed the visiting delegates and the members assembled from the four circles in this city. She said: "I believe that public conscience is more keenly alive to the service of Christian brotherhood today than ever before, and that the King's Daughters and Sons have that spirit firmly planted in their efforts that have done so much to humanity." With the above as the keynote of the address she told at length the incidents that gave rise to the idea of forming the order in the mind of Mrs. Margaret Bottome, of New York. The work being done in the large cities of this country among the poor and neglected, and the help extended to the suffering of foreign countries, and the growth of the society from a few members in New York city until it at the present time embraces all the civilized land. In its scope and influence for good it is surpassed by only a few international orders.

A QUAINT OLD RHYME.

Sneeze on Monday, sneeze for danger;
Sneeze on Tuesday, kiss a stranger;
Sneeze on Wednesday, have a letter;
Sneeze on Thursday, something better;
Sneeze on Friday, look for sorrow;
Sneeze on Saturday, gay tomorrow;
Sneeze on Sunday, on Monday borrow;
Sneeze on Sunday morning fasting,
Your love will love you to everlasting.

A FRIENDLY GROCER

Dropped a Valuable Hint About Coffee.

"For about eight years," writes a Michigan woman, "I suffered from nervousness—part of the time down in bed with nervous prostration.

"Sometimes I would get numb and it would be almost impossible for me to speak for a spell. At others, I would have severe bilious attacks, and my heart would flutter painfully when I would walk fast or sweep.

"I have taken enough medicine to start a small drug store, without any benefit. One evening our grocer was asking husband how I was and he urged that I quit coffee and use Postum, so he brought home a package, and I made it according to directions and we were both delighted with it.

"So we quit coffee altogether and used only Postum. I began to get better in a month's time and look like another person, the color came back to my cheeks, I began to sleep well, my appetite was good and I commenced to take on flesh and become interested in everything about the house.

"Finally I was able to do all my own work without the least sign of my old trouble. I am so thankful for the little book, 'The Road to Wellville.' It has done me so much good. I haven't taken medicine of any kind for six months and don't need any.

"A friend of ours who did not like Postum as she made it, liked mine, and when she learned to boil it long enough, her's was as good as mine. It's easy if you follow directions." Name given by Postum Company, Battle Creek, Mich. Read the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in packages. "There's a reason."

SOME INTERESTING POINTS OF CHARACTER IN THE HAND-CLASP.

Those people who clasp their hands with two fingers between the thumb and finger instead of the usual one are probably very deceitful. To lay the left hand flat in the lap and clasp the right firmly over is a sign of obstinacy. Business capacity is shown if the left fingers are curved inwards. To clasp the hands together very tightly, running the fingers down as far as they will go, shows, it is said, that the character is sincere, but if the left thumb be uppermost, and the right little finger concealed in the left palm, a secretive nature, though not one necessarily untruthful, is denoted.

Thoughtfulness and consideration for the feeling of others are shown if when the elbows are placed on a desk or table the thumb and first fingers are clasped tightly. A keen intellect and great self-confidence are possessed by the man who interlaces his fingers and then places his hands, palm downwards, flatly on his knee. To clasp the hands in the ordinary way, with the right thumb uppermost, shows that one is born to rule. If the left thumb comes uppermost, the owner is born to be ruled, says Woman's Life. When the hands are allowed to lie loosely on the knee, with each set of fingers joined and barely touching the other, it shows weakness of character and indecision.

THE ART OF TALKING.

As far as possible tell the truth. When not possible, keep still. Remember, however, that unpleasant frankness, unkind opinions and harsh judgments are no part of truth. They do not touch the hem of the garment. Bear in mind that truth and love are identical, and this will enable you to discriminate between what is really truth and what is merely a hasty human opinion or judgment, that may change tomorrow with the changing of some outward condition.

When you are about among women at receptions or gatherings of any kind do not feel as though you must at once make a special effort to be different from what you always are. Let your brain work as it would if you were at home alone, and then you will be sure to say and do just as bright and entertaining things as you imagine yourself saying and doing when you are alone.

STANDARD STAIRS.

There are still some directions, says the Lancet, in which the need of a standard is urgent. The desirability, for example, of standardizing the steps of all staircases is seen in the fact that so often a fall on the staircase is due to the irregularity in the height of the steps.

A common cause of accident is the kicking of the edge of a stair when ascending. In descending also an irregularity in one step may easily upset the equilibrium of a person. To the aged and infirm the descent of an irregularly stepped staircase is a source of terror.

Yet how many staircases are constructed absolutely alike as regards the height of the steps? We should say very few; and not only is there little uniformity existing between different staircases, but the steps themselves in the same staircase are often irregular. The perils of an ordinary ladder would be enormously increased if the rungs were placed at irregular intervals.

VALUE OF GARNISHES.

Most dishes, no matter how simple, are made more appetizing if garnished. For lobster salad there are the claws, lobster coral, and cress; for most salads, radishes and beets, curled celery and celery tops, and olives. Aspic jelly molded in fancy forms or cut in squares is used on cold meats, also wreaths of parsley and cress, shredded lettuce, cucumbers and hard-boiled eggs. Fish is garnished with shoestring potatoes forming a nest, slices of lemon, cucumber, parsley, olives, green peppers or cress. Tomatoes are used in garnishing salads.

BEGINNERS CLASS.

In dancing forms Monday evening. Mulqueen school.
3-5t.

A LITERARY TEA PARTY

Makes Interesting Game for Evening or Afternoon Party.

Prepare a type-written list of questions whose answers require the use of a word of which the last syllable rhymes with tea, as anniversary for example. Here is a list of questions with answers. Each guest must have a pencil and a sheet of paper. Give thirty minutes for ten questions. Give prizes for correct answers to most questions. Appropriate prizes would be a teacup and saucer, a tea caddy, teapot, tea-tray or teaspoon.

Questions and Answers.

Q. A very sweet tea in its uses, says Shakespeare. A. Adversity.
Q. When we find ours, marriage is not a failure. A. Affinity.
Q. When unadorned, adorned the most. A. Beauty.
Q. The soul of wit. A. Brevity.
Q. Makes glad the dentist's heart. A. Cavity.
Q. These three, but the greatest of these is A. Charity.
Q. Perish discretion when it interferes with this tea. A. Duty.
Q. Garters have some, but a billiard ball has the best of this tea. A. Elasticity.
Q. Edison has been very successful with this brand of tea. A. Electricity.
Q. The germs of contempt breed in this tea. A. Familiarity.
Q. Thy name is woman. A. Frailty.
Q. The only kind of tea they have in Iceland. A. Frigidity.
Q. When the foreman mentions this tea the prisoner shudders. A. Guilty.
Q. The best policy, tho' insurance agents will not admit it. A. Honesty.
Q. The riddle of the universe which everybody hopes for. A. Immortality.
Q. What crimes have been committed in thy name. A. Liberty.
Q. The brightest jewel in the crown of womanhood. A. Modesty.
Q. The mother of invention, but some say laziness is. A. Necessity.
Q. This tea is found in every sentence. A. Penalty.
Q. Verbal fencing which is perfect when it affects its purpose with a double edge. A. Repartee.
Q. The kind of tea drunkards seldom indulge in. A. Sobiety.
Q. A tea which made William Penn famous. A. Treaty.
Q. The food of fools. A. Vanity.
Q. A very heavy tea. A. Weighty.

Go to Foster's Spring Opening this evening and see the furnished house, all ready to live in. Music and carnations to all.

Paris Fashions

MOHAIR THREE PIECE COSTUME.

PHOTO. BY JOLL IDDER.—GOWN FROM JOHN WANAMAKER.—POSED BY MISS RUTH SANBORN, OF "THE ROSE OF THE RANCHO."

Interesting in many ways is this three-piece costume of white mohair. The gown shows the shaped skirt trimmed to the height of a flounce with bias taffeta bands, with machine stitching, which at intervals are interlaced with white galloon. The bodice shows the modified Empire effect, with guimpe of Valenciennes lace and art guipure. The galloon strappings on the shoulders are caught with small gold buckles.

The coat is of an extremely novel cut, showing the Japanese shoulder and sleeve applied to the bolero with postillion. Decorations are of the galloon. The front fastens with brandenburgs of white braid over gold ball buttons. The neck is finished with a lingerie collar of Valenciennes and guipure.

Diet of Lentils and Peas Oft Cure Indigestion

These Vegetables When Slowly and Properly Cooked Are as Nutritious as Meat.

By Emma Paddock Telford.

A New York physician prescribed a diet of lentils, peas and beans for a little girl who was suffering severely with indigestion. Mrs. Telford has given a number of recipes that are new and will serve as helpful suggestions. Legume means vegetables that can be picked without cutting, more frequently called pods.

All of the legumes require long, slow cooking, and where there is any trouble at all with the digestive organs they should be put through a puree sieve to get rid of the indigestible cellulose covering.

When this is disposed of by long cooking, then sieving, the food value of peas, beans and lentils is equal to lean meat, and they are even more quickly assimilated. Many physicians are now putting patients with chronic stomachic troubles on an exclusive diet of this sort. While the food value of lentils is even greater than peas or beans the taste to most people is not so agreeable until they get used to it. A Maine firm is now making a specialty of preparing and canning lentils, which makes them much easier to use, but of course this is more expensive than to buy the dried lentils.

There are many different kinds of lentils in the market, the Egyptian being accounted best. Next to them come the Austrian lentils. Lentils should be soaked from twelve to twenty-four hours in cold water. In the morning pour off, put on fresh water and cook four or five hours until tender. The German or Austrian lentils require longer cooking than the Egyptian. After they are tender they may be used in a great variety of ways, as a soup, vegetable, fritters, cutlets, curries, or hash. For instance:

Lentil Soup.

Look over a pint of lentils, removing all imperfect ones, wash, and soak in cold water over night or longer. When ready to cook pour off the water in which they were soaked. Then cover with four or five quarts of fresh water. Add a small bunch of parsley, a stick of celery and a few fine herbs and a tablespoonful of salt. Cook slowly until tender. Press through a fine sieve and return the puree to the stock pot. Chop fine a leak and small onion and fry lightly brown in a little butter or good drippings. Add also some minced celery and a few lettuce or sorrel leaves; stir over the fire ten minutes, mix with the puree, boil up once again, add a teaspoonful of butter or olive oil, and as soon as dissolved serve with croutons.

German Lentil Soup.

Having soaked a pint of lentils over night, drain and put over the fire with two quarts of water, salt to season, three or four onions and two sticks of celery that has been chopped and fried lightly in butter. Cook slowly until tender, then press through a sieve. Add a cup each of milk and cream, flavor with salt and pepper, then serve with fried or toasted croutons. These are simply little squares of bread, crisped and browned on a tin in the oven.

Lentils Served as Vegetables.

Soak, drain, put in a stew pan with plenty of cold water and cook half an hour. Drain again, put in with the lentils a small bunch sweet herbs, an onion stuck with four or five cloves, and boiling water to cover; simmer until tender. Drain, saving the water for soup another time. Add a tablespoonful butter and a teaspoonful minced parsley, with salt and pepper to season, and toss over the fire until hot, then serve.

Lentil Hash.

To one pint lentils, cooked until tender, add one cup cold boiled potatoes chopped fine, two tablespoonfuls chopped onion, two tablespoonfuls butter, half a cup milk, a teaspoonful minced parsley, a tablespoonful salt and a little pepper. Turn into a hot spider well greased with butter and cook slowly, covered, for half an hour. Uncover, brown, turn and serve.

In Cooking Beans.

In cooking the dried beans, which are exceedingly rich in proteids, their skins should be removed by adding a little baking soda in the proportion of a half teaspoonful to two quarts of the water in which the beans are to be parboiled. These skins consist in most part of a woody fibre which has no nutritive value, and retards the solvent action of the gastric juice. The soda softens the skin so that the average person can then eat them without any discomfort. For any one whose digestion is impaired, they should be put through a puree sieve after cooking until tender, the same as the lentils. After this is done they may be seasoned to taste and served as a vegetable or diluted and served as a soup.

Rice and Lentils.

Have ready a half cup lentils, soaked and cooked until tender. Cook one-half cup rice and add to the lentils, together with a small onion minced and fried in butter. Season with salt, pepper and parsley, then saute, adding a teaspoonful of curry if you like; or, mix all thoroughly, and form into cakes. Dip into beaten egg, then in fine bread crumbs, and fry in hot drippings or olive oil until a golden brown.

Bean Croquettes.

Soak a pint of beans in cold water over night. In the morning pour off the water and cover with fresh, adding a half teaspoonful soda. Cook until tender, then rub through a colander. To the pulp add one cupful grated bread, one small onion grated, a tablespoonful chopped parsley, two tablespoonfuls melted butter, two eggs well beaten and salt and pepper to taste. Mix well together, roll into cylinders, dip in beaten egg, then in cracker or fine bread crumbs and fry in smoking hot deep fat. Drain on soft paper before serving.

FORTUNES IN FURS.

Sables are unfortunately becoming very rare, and, on account of the great demand for them, have risen considerably in price during the last few years. A coat that about two years ago would have cost £4,000, would now be worth at least £6,000.

The empress of Russia possesses one of the most beautiful sable coats in existence; it is made from the most splendid sables procurable, and is valued at anything between £50,000 and £80,000, says Home Chat.

Queen Maud of Norway is another queen consort who is lucky enough to possess magnificent sables, and the coat composed of this beautiful pelt which was so greatly admired during her recent visit to England is said to be worth between £30,000 and £40,000.

As a matter of fact, beautiful sables have lately become so valuable that people will soon hand them down as heirlooms, just as they do jewels and old lace.

Sentinel's Free Cook Book

CHICKEN EN CASSEROLE

RECIPE NO. 2.

Cut in pieces as for a fricassee. Put into a frying pan two tablespoonfuls olive oil or butter, and when hot add a couple slices of onion. Brown lightly on both sides. As fast as done remove and add more. When all are browned arrange in a casserole together with a pint peeled button onions and a cupful carrot cut in narrow strips. Cover with a pint of stock, or failing that a pint of hot water in which a teaspoonful beef extract has been dissolved. Put on the cover of the casserole and bake until nearly tender. Have ready a dozen potato balls that have been browned in butter, and add to the contents of the casserole together with a half cup mushrooms, if desired. Make a brown sauce by melting two tablespoonfuls butter in a saucepan, adding a tablespoonful and a half flour and browning lightly before putting in stock enough to make a smooth, creamy sauce. Season to taste with salt and pepper and add to the contents of the casserole or serve separately in a sauceboat. Serve the chicken directly from the casserole.

Purity and Innocence

The Diamond denotes purity and innocence and the birth stone for April. You may think of making this kind of a birthday gift. Is so, you can't afford to buy without seeing our great assortment of the pure kind. In all the newest settings. Every stone guaranteed. We take pleasure in showing you.

The Gift Store. **Trenkley & Koerber** 812 Calhoun.

THE KING OF BLOOD PURIFIERS

For more than forty years S. S. S. has worn the crown of public approval and has been recognized as the King of Blood Purifiers. It has demonstrated its ability to CURE in thousands upon thousands of cases of blood and skin diseases until it is regarded today as the most reliable and safest of all blood medicines.

Pure blood means strong, vigorous bodies, well nourished systems, steady nerves, and all the machinery of life working in harmony with nature—thus insuring perfect health. Impure or diseased blood means the opposite of all this; any impurity, humor or poison in this vital fluid acts injuriously on the system and affects the general health. Pustular eruptions, pimples, rashes and the various skin affections show that the blood is in a feverish and diseased condition, as the result of too much acid or the presence of some irritating humor. Chronic Sores and Ulcers are the result of morbid, unhealthy matter in the blood, while Rheumatism, Catarrh, Scrofula, Contagious Blood Poison, etc., are all deep-seated blood disorders that continue to grow worse as long as the poisons which produce them remain in the blood.

All blood troubles are not acquired. Through the blood disease germs are transmitted from one generation to another. Parents hand down a tainted circulation to their children, and we see its effects manifested in various ways. The skin has a waxy, pallid appearance, the eyes are often weak, glands of the neck enlarged, and, as the taint has been in the blood since birth, the entire health is usually affected, and the system weakened from want of nourishing, health-giving blood.

THOROUGHLY TESTED IN HER FAMILY.

S. S. S. has been used extensively in our family, given to both young and old, and always with the best results. It thoroughly cleanses the blood of all impurities, at the same time it builds up the general health, gives appetite, strength and energy. We have given it to our children, as intimated, and found it to be non injurious to the system and always capable of purifying the blood and restoring health. I unhesitatingly recommend it to all in need of a blood medicine. It is superior to everything else as a cure for blood diseases.

MRS. CLARA DAUBERT.
Schuylkill Haven, Pa.

In all blood troubles S. S. S. has proven itself ***"The King of Blood Purifiers."*** It goes down into the circulation and removes all poisons, humors, waste or foreign matter, and makes this life-stream pure and health-sustaining. Nothing reaches inherited blood troubles like S. S. S.; it removes every particle of the taint, purifies and strengthens the weak, deteriorated blood, supplies it with the healthful properties it needs and establishes the foundation for good health. As a tonic S. S. S. has no equal, and it will be found especially bracing to weak, anaemic persons.

S.S.S.

PURELY VEGETABLE

One of the greatest points in favor of S. S. S. is that it is purely vegetable, made from nature's healing, cleansing, health-producing roots, herbs and barks. It is the one medicine that may be taken with absolute safety by the youngest child or the oldest member of the family. Rheumatism, Catarrh, Sores and Ulcers, Skin Diseases, Scrofula, Contagious Blood Poison, and all other blood troubles are cured permanently by S. S. S., and so thorough is the cleansing of the blood that no trace of the disease is left to break out in future years, or to be transmitted to offspring. If your blood is out of order begin the use of S. S. S., The King of Blood Purifiers, and restore this vital fluid to its normal healthy condition, and enjoy the blessing of good health. Book on the blood and any special medical advice desired will be furnished free of charge to all who write.

THE SWIFT SPECIFIC COMPANY, ATLANTA, GA.

YOUNG REFUSES STAHL'S PLACE AS MANAGER OF BOSTON

Veteran Pitcher Was Offered the Position—Base Ball Notes.

"Cy" Young, the veteran pitcher of the Boston American Ball team, has declined to become the manager of the organization to succeed the late "Chick" Stahl and John I. Taylor is on the still hunt for a man to put at the head of the organization having failed within his own ranks.

There has been no talk of reinstating Jimmy Collins and just how he stands with the owner of the club is a matter that is not understood by the public as locally, where the former manager is well known it was thought likely that a truce might be patched up.

Joe Cantillon evidently has no notion of letting Jake Stahl loose unless he can work a squeeze and get full value for the old manager of the Senators although there was some talk of allowing Fred Parrent to join Washington in exchange for Stahl.

BASE BALL NOTES.

Hopke connected twice with Ed Walsh's moist delivery at Indianapolis yesterday in the game against the White Sox and tore off a two-bagger in one of his swats.

* * *

The Shamrocks decided not to open the season with "Louie" Hunt's Portland team on May 1 and Clarence Jessup's Richmond players have been decided upon instead.

* * *

The regular players on the Shamrock team will not be selected until about April 14. The men will be organized into two squads and after two Sunday games at the park the selections will be made. The club will hold a meeting Friday night.

* * *

The regular outfield of the Chicago Nationals is playing in all the games now and it looks like another year in the minors for both Osborn and Randall although they showed fully well in the practice games.

* * *

Jimmy Austin notified Dayton that he will not report unless he gets an advance in salary.

* * *

"Brickyard" Kennedy, the old National league twirler, former Stogie and once a Pirate, has signed a contract with the Dayton club.

FEW BOWLERS SHOW UP FOR THE GAMES AT BRUNSWICK

Three Out of Six Teams Fail to Report and Forfeit.

Only three of the six teams scheduled for play at the Brunswick last night reported for work and the lay-off of two weeks has apparently affected the interest in the sport. The Garlands and Hibernians were to have played in the big league, but there was not enough men on hand at opening time and the contest was declared off.

In the second league the Nodaways were down for a go against the Packers and had a full team on the floor at the tap of the gong, but the Packers were not there and lost the series. The scores:

—Nodaways.—

Players.	1st.	2d.	3d.	Tot.	Ave.
Matson	144	106	138	388	129
Kramer	153	151	104	408	136
Siebert	138	132	102	372	124
Lansdown	155	110	114	379	126
Mougin	116	126	95	337	112
Totals	706	625	553	1884	628

Both the Olympics and Pennsylvanias in the Third League had teams ready for work and played the full series. The Olympics took the first and second and lost the third. The scores:

—Olympics.—

Players.	1st.	2d.	3d.	Tot.	Ave.
Blank	161	131	164	456	152
J. Alt	137	142	147	426	142
Beckman	151	149	115	415	138
D. Alt	150	190	153	493	164
N. Alt	108	168	107	383	128
Totals	707	780	686	2173	724

—Pennsylvanias.—

Players.	1st.	2d.	3d.	Tot.	Ave.
Dillon	126	160	127	413	138
Patterson	138	134	164	436	145
Laemmerman	117	122	113	352	117
Schmick	113	148	122	383	126
Friedline	155	121	102	468	156
Totals	649	685	718	2053	684

HOW'S THIS?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by his firm. Walding, Kinnan & Marvin, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price 75c per bottle. Sold by all Druggists.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Notice to Contractors.

The Board of Trustees of the school city of Fort Wayne, Indiana, will receive bids up to 7:30 o'clock P. M., Monday, April 8, for the erection of a four room addition to the Nebraska school building, at the corner Boone and Frye streets; according to the plans and specifications on file at the office of the Superintendent of Schools, in the old high school building.

J. H. FRYE.
Sec'y. Board of School Trustees.
Mar-27-30,-Apr. 3.

NATAL STATISTICS.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. William Hazzard, of Washington township, a son.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. John Eme, of Aboit township, a daughter.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. James D. Butt, of Arcola, a son.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Henry F. H. Campbell, of Aboit township, a son.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Van Warmer, of Lafayette township, a son.

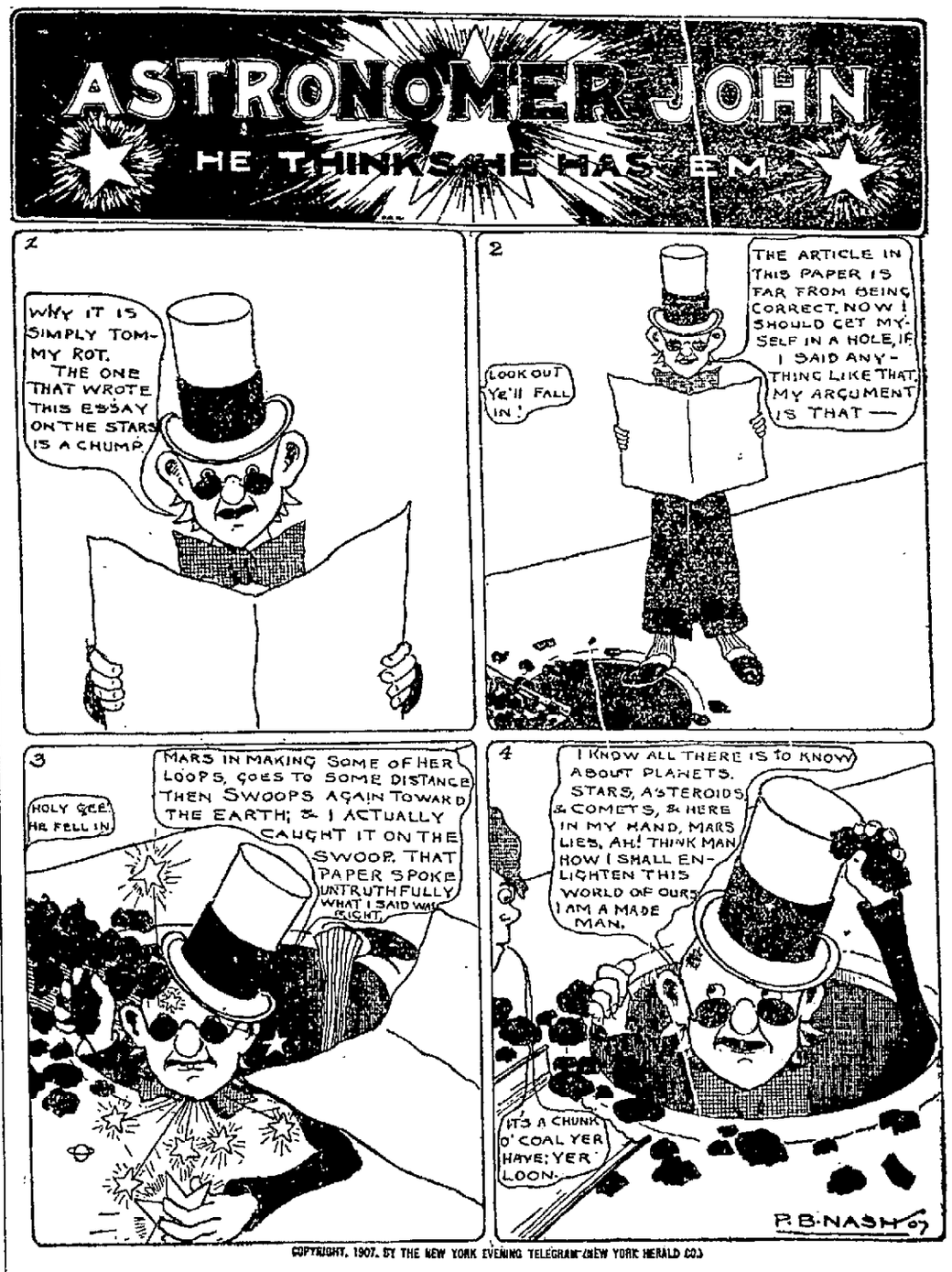
Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Chris Boschet, of Lafayette township, a daughter.

EMERSON PIANO.

The old reliable Piano that is well known and one of the standard pianos. There are many of the old Emerson Square Pianos in use around here now. The new uprights are fine pianos. You will find them at 1008 Calhoun. GUY CONKLIN.
10-30-tf

I have gilt edge investments in Local Bonds and Local Stocks and Mortgage Loans.

C. F. PFEIFFER, Bass Block.


ASTRONOMER JOHN
HE THINKS HE HAS 'EM
1
WHY IT IS SIMPLY TOMMY ROT. THE ONE THAT WROTE THIS ESSAY ON THE STARS IS A CHUMP.
2
LOOK OUT YE'LL FALL IN!
THE ARTICLE IN THIS PAPER IS FAR FROM BEING CORRECT. NOW I SHOULD GET MYSELF IN A HOLE, IF I SAID ANYTHING LIKE THAT. MY ARGUMENT IS THAT—
3
HOLY GEE! HE FELL IN
MARS IN MAKING SOME OF HER LOOPS, GOES TO SOME DISTANCE THEN SWOOPS AGAIN TOWARD THE EARTH; & I ACTUALLY CAUGHT IT ON THE SWOOP. THAT PAPER SPOKE UNTRUTHFULLY WHAT I SAID WAS RIGHT.
4
I KNOW ALL THERE IS TO KNOW ABOUT PLANETS, STARS, ASTEROIDS, & COMETS, & HERE IN MY HAND, MARS LIES, AH! THINK MAN HOW I SHALL ENLIGHTEN THIS WORLD OF OURS. I AM A MADE MAN.
IT'S A CHUNK O' COAL YER HAVE, YER LOON.
R.B. NASH '07

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The Eureka Plantation and Colonizing Company

Huasteca District Panuca River
State of San Luis Potosi, Mexico

Incorporated Under the Laws of Indiana.

The above company have established their head offices in the North American building, opposite the "Temple," phone 2732, for the sale of their DIVIDEND PARTICIPATING STOCK CERTIFICATES.

10 Per Cent. Per Annum
Guaranteed on Investments

Easy Payment Plan—Certificates $200.00 Each, Payable $5.00 Cash and $5.00 Per Month until paid in full—or Cash Payments or can be paid in such amounts as to suit the investor.

Interest computed from the time the cash is received, be the amount large or small and payable from the earnings of the plantation.

Our proposition is purely an agricultural one and all we ask the public for is favorable consideration and investigation. INVESTIGATE—INVESTIGATE—Then invest your money where it is safe and sure to give you the very best results.

COME AND SEE US, OR DROP US A LINE—Our president, Mr. W. J. Robinson, has had 12 years' experience in Mexico Plantations and will gladly give you the benefit of his experience. Our plantation manager, Mr. C. E. Ross, is also a man of wide experience in Mexico, being connected with one of the oldest and best plantations in the Republico before taking management for this company.

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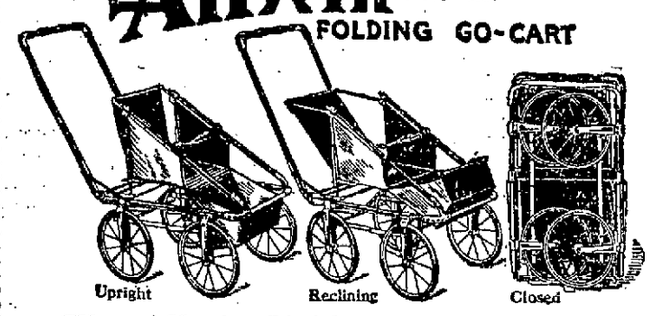

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Resources $3,000,000

The oldest Bank in Northern Indiana.

HENRY C. PAUL, Pres. — CHARLES E. BOND, Vice Pres.
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Try Sentinel Want Ads

HOODOO BUSY AT ALASKAN MINE.

Series of Fatalities Occur at Claim No. 6 on Dome Creek.

Fairbanks, Alaska, April 3.—Claim No. 6, below Discovery on Dome Creek, appears to have a hoodoo attached to it which is working overtime of late.

On February 14 Louis Albertin, an employe on Billy Gilcher's ground, fell down a shaft 190 feet deep, and, though apparently unhurt when taken from the shaft, died in agony from concussion of the brain and internal injuries the next afternoon.

Frank J. Dynan, accountant for the operators of the claim, on February 20, died of general debility, after an illness covering a couple of months.

Word recently came from the claim that while three employes on the Stewart and Zimmerly ground were being lowered to their work, the bail of the bucket broke, precipitating the men to the bottom of the shaft. They were within six feet of the bottom at the time, but all received a severe jarring.

None of these casualities was such as even the greatest precaution could have foreseen. Providence, however, appears to have had the hoodoo peppered in the last accident, as the shaft down which the men were being lowered is 135 feet deep, and the hoodoo didn't get in its work until station 129 had been passed.

MADE BLIND BY SNEEZING.

Philadelphia Specialists Endeavoring to Restore Trenton Woman's Sight.

Trenton, April 3.—As the result of blindness brought on by sneezing, Mrs. Joseph Jack, of Rose street, this city, is under the care of Philadelphia specialists in an endeavor to have her sight restored. Her trouble is pronounced to be hemorrhage of the eyes.

Mrs. Jack began to sneeze while in bed one night last week, but soon was composed enough to go to sleep. In the morning when she awoke her blindness had developed. The intense darkness frightened her and she aroused her husband.

"What makes it so dark?" she asked him.

"Why, it is not dark," he replied, "it is a fine, bright morning."

Then the woman realized that she was blind. She was hysterical at first. Arrangements were made for her to go to Philadelphia. Little improvement has been noted in her condition in the last few days.

HAD LARGEST HUMAN HEART.

Man Dead in New York Had Organ Weighing Over Four Pounds.

New York, April 3.—The biggest known heart in the world was found in the body of Bainbridge C. Stafford when an autopsy was performed at the morgue by orders of Coroner Harburger. Stafford died Monday night in the Tombs, where he was lodged charged with perjury by Brice & Co., distillers, of Baltimore, who alleged hypothecation of stock valued at $1,000.

Stafford's heart was found to weigh four pounds and twelve ounces. Twelve to fourteen ounces is the weight of the normal heart. Dr. O'Hanlon and Professor Larkin declared that it was the largest heart they ever saw or heard of and both of them have performed thousands of autopsies. The organ will be taken to the anatomical museum of the College of Physicians and Surgeons for exhibition, preserved in a glass jar.

SNEEZES OUT CORN GRAIN.

"Ca-Chew" Relieves a Boy After Three Months of Much Pain.

Pennsburg, Pa., April 3.—After three months' suffering a sneeze has afforded relief to Emmanuel, 5-year-old son of E. M. Weller of Hill Church. In the latter part of December the boy while playing with some corn inserted a grain in his nose. A physician was summoned, but was unable to remove the obstruction.

Efforts were made to cause the boy to sneeze, with the hope of dislodging the corn; but pepper, snuff and similar substances all failed to produce a sneeze.

A few days ago the boy unexpectedly sneezed and immediately the grain of corn flew out of the nostril.

OPPOSE RACE ON MEMORIAL DAY.

Old Soldiers Protest at Date Selected for College Crews' Event.

Madison, Wis., April 3.—The action of the navy department of the University of Wisconsin in setting May 30, Memorial day, as the day for the crew race with Syracuse University at Madison called forth indignant protest from a number of old soldiers at a meeting of the Lucius Fairchild Post, G. A. R. last night. Rev. W. A. McKay and former Commander G. S. Martin spoke out strongly against holding such an event on that day.

MANSON, FOWLER and RECORD BICYCLES, $22.50 to $35.00

Last Years High Grade Bicycle Tires	$1.50
Thorn Proof Red $3.50 last years stock	$2.00
Thorn Proof Heavy Tread Fully Guaranteed	2.50
"Red Peerless," Thorn Proof	3.00
"Red Fox" Cactus Tread Very Heavy Tire	3.50
"Silver Fox" Tough Tread made of Automobile Rubber	3.75
"Fox Brand" Old Fashioned Double Tube	3.50

Bring Baby Cab Wheels for new Tires. Come to the Big Store for your Bicycles, Tires and Repairs
BROSUS & BROSUS Now 126 East
Red Cross Ranges $25 to $45 COLUMBIA STREET
Store Open Evenings.

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The Up-To-Date Clothing Co., 629 Barr St. Full line of Clothing, Hats, Furnishings, Caps, Trunks, Boots, Valises, and Shoes at reasonable prices.

Every Woman

Is interested and should know about the wonderful **MARVEL Whirling Spray**
The new Vaginal Syringe. *Injection and Suction.* Hard—Soft—Self—Most Convenient. It cleanses instantly.
Ask your druggist for it. If he cannot supply the MARVEL, accept no other, but send stamp for illustrated booklet—sealed. It gives full particulars and directions in valuable to ladies. MARVEL CO., 44 E. 23d ST., NEW YORK.

For Sale By
C. B. WOODWORTH & CO., Druggists.

SWEAR OFF

Tobacco Habit, Morphine Habit, Liquor Habit } EASILY CURED

Positively No Morphine in Our Tablets.

Hill's Double Chloride of Gold Tablets will cure any case of Morphine or Tobacco Habit in from ten to thirty days. No effort required of the patient, who is allowed the use of stimulants until he voluntarily quits their use. Can be given in tea or coffee without the knowledge of the patient. Testimonials sent free. TRY IT.

Price $1.00 per package, but this coupon will be accepted as 10 cents if presented at Drug Store of

MEYER BROTHERS CO.

REMOVAL.

The Fort Wayne Cleaning and Dying works, S. Robacker, proprietor, have moved from 107 W. Jefferson street to 222 W. Main street, and now have the best equipped dyeing and cleaning plant in the city.
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I HAVE JUST COME

Here from Princton, Ill., to do house-cleaning. Call on me and get your house clean, all work done to order

PERRY GRANT
Residence 1125 Polk St.
Home Phone 2747 25-1m.

DR. W. T. FERGUSON,

Specialty, Diseases of Women and Diseases of the Kidneys.

222 West Wayne Street.

Lawn Grass Seed

For renewing old lawns, making new lawns and for shady places.

BULK GARDEN SEEDS

Fresh and reliable.

Flower Seeds, Bulbs, etc.

W. D. Henderson & Co.

231-233 East Columbia St.

J. C. PELTIER

UNDERTAKER & EMBALMER

117 WEST WAYNE STREET

It's Serious

That Spring Cold that sets you hacking and coughing early in the morning, will not "get well of itself" or "wear off" and unless given prompt attention may become deep-seated and chronic.

Take Syrup of White Pine and Tar at the first indication of cough. It is pleasant to take and prompt in effect.

—Sold By—

Ranke & Nussbaum,
Pharmacists.
202 West Berry Street.

RELIABLE DENTISTRY.

The Cut-Rate Painless Dentists have the reputation for doing fine Dental Work and Painless Extracting.

CUT RATE PAINLESS DENTISTS
825 CALHOUN STREET.
Phone 2445.
Formerly Opp. Fruit House but now Opp. Knox Ten Cent Store.
E. R. BURKET, Manager.

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PRACTICAL UPHOLSTERER, AND MATTRESS MAKER.

I have the latest Patterns and Designs in Coverings and Leather in all shades.
I also do re-glueing and finishing.
Call up 6293 Home Phone for first-class work.

D. C. FISHER—
Insurance, Real Estate and Loans. . . . . .
—NO. 128 WEST WAYNE STREET.

The Discontented Man.

He wooed and won a pretty girl
With hair of shining gold;
She loved him with a loyalty
Quite touching to behold.
But other people's wives he used
Approvingly to scan
And growl and grumble at his own—
The discontented man.

His business prospered every day,
Another store he leased,
He bought a house and motor car,
His bank account increased,
But still he wore a gloomy face.
"While Jones is in the van,
My trade is going back," exclaimed
The discontented man.

His children in and out of school
Were well behaved and bright;
They reached the head of every class
And studied day and night.
"It didn't take me half so long
To learn what I began;
I wasn't such a dunce," complained
The discontented man.

He went abroad and viewed unmoved
The Rhine's majestic flow,
The snowy splendor of the Alps,
The matchless lakes below.
"I want to get a steamer home
As quickly as I can.
There's nothing here worth seeing,"
cried
The discontented man.

At last he left his earthly cares
To mount the starry skies
And knock upon the pearly gates
That lead to paradise.
And, though to fling the portals wide
St. Peter nimbly ran,
"You're long enough about it," said
The discontented man.
—Leslie's Weekly.

'Twas New to Her.

Senator Dubois has a new cook. People keeping house in Washington always have new cooks. This particular Dubois cook came claiming that she could do anything, and Mrs. Dubois intimated on the first day that they would have some macaroni for dinner.

"What's that?" asked the cook.

Mrs. Dubois took her to the pantry and showed her the macaroni. "Do you mean to say you don't know what this is?" Mrs. Dubois asked.

"Oh, yes, 'deed I do, missus," the cook replied. "Only in the las' place I worked they lighted the gas with them things."—New York World.

Absentminded.

"Why do you not open your umbrella, professor?"

"It belongs to my wife, whom I am going to meet at the station."—Meggendorfer Blatter.

And More in His Library.

The two philosophers built houses side by side, and their respective sons showed filial pride.

"My father's a bigger man than your father!" cried Christopher.

"No, he isn't either," answered William junior.

"My father's a professor!"

"So's mine," said the son of the experimental psychologist.

"Well, my father's got more brains than yours has anyway."

"No, he hasn't either," said William junior, "for my father's not only got his own brains, but a lot of other men's brains in bottles on his mantelpiece."—Boston Herald.

Not So Very Final.

"I cannot be your wife," she replied and added, "This is final."

He paced swiftly to and fro several times, then halted abruptly in front of her.

"Pray, be candid with me," he said, not without the note of masculine impatience. "About how final?"

This was too much. She burst into tears.

"How do I know?" she sobbed.—Puck.

The Simple Question.

Prosecuting Attorney—Now, sir, did you or did you not on the date in question or at any other time say to the defendant or any one else that the statement imputed to you and denied by the plaintiff was a matter of no moment or otherwise? Answer me, yes or no.

Bewildered Witness—Yes or no what?—Harper's Weekly.

Sarcasm In the Jury.

The second day drew to its close with the twelfth juryman still unconvinced.

"Well, gentlemen," said the court officer, entering quietly, "shall I, as usual, order twelve dinners?"

"Make it," said the foreman, "eleven dinners and a bale of hay."—New York Press.

Every Man His Own Boss.

"When did Henpeque get a divorce?"

"Why, he isn't divorced. What made you think so?"

"Well, he was talking about the unalloyed satisfaction at his time of life of being his own boss."—Judge.

Long Drawn Out.

The Doctor—A friend of mine has been engaged to a girl for nine years.

The Lawyer—That's the longest term of court I ever heard of.—Houston Post.

WANTED—Night clerk at Berry Cafe at once.

RHODIUS CASE VENUED.

Indianapolis, Ind., April 3.—Judge Walker of the probate court today granted a change of venu in the Rhodius case, sending it to Boone county.

THE MARKETS

GRAIN AND PROVISIONS.

Chicago Market.

Chicago, Ill., April 3.—The wheat market opened active today and the tone was firm. Cables were higher and numerous reports were received of damage by the "green bug" in Missouri. Later prices eased off somewhat on realizing sales. May opened ¼@⅜c to ½@⅝c higher at 76⅞@77c, sold up to 77@77⅛c and declined to 76⅝c. Minneapolis, Duluth and Chicago reported receipts of 936 cars against 793 cars last week and 628 cars one year ago.

The wheat market became weak in the last half of the session and the May option declined to 76½c. The close was easy with May ⅛c lower at 76½@76⅝c.

The corn market opened steady in sympathy with a strong market at Liverpool, but later weakened on selling by longs. May opened unchanged to ⅛c higher at 45⅞c to 46c and sold at 45½@45¾c. Local receipts were 486 cars.

Realizing prices in the May option caused prices to ease off somewhat just before the close. May corn sold down to 45¼c. The close was weak with May off ⅜c at 45½c.

Trade was very light in the oats pit. Prices opened firm in sympathy with wheat but later eased off on realizing sales. May opened ⅛@¼c to ⅜c higher at 42⅞@43c and declined to 42⅝c. Local receipts were 354 cars.

The provision market was dull and prices were steady because of a strong market for live hogs. May pork opened unchanged at $16.40 and sold at $16.25. Lard was 7½c lower at $8.95. Ribs were down 7½c at $8.72½.

The Close.

Prices at the close were as follows:

Wheat—May, 76½@76¾c; July, 73⅝@75⅜c.

Corn—May, 45¼c; July, 45¾c.

Oats—May, 42¼c; July, 37½c.

Pork—May, $16.30; July, $16.30.

Lard—May, $8.95; July, $9.05.

Ribs—May, $8.70; July, $8.87½.

Rye—Cash, 68@69½c.

Barley—Cash, 60@69c.

Flax, Clover and Timothy—Nothing doing.

LIVE STOCK.

East Buffalo Market.

East Buffalo, N. Y., April 3.—Hogs—Receipts, 3,200 head; shipments, 2,090 head; shipments to New York, 1,710 head; official shipments to New York yesterday, 1,900 head; market closed steady. All weights, including pigs, $7.15; roughs, $6.00@6.30; stags, $4.50@5.25.

Sheep—Four thousand on sale, including holdovers; lambs, $8.75 down; sheep $6.50 down.

Cattle—None on sale.

Chicago Market.

Chicago, Ill., April 3.—Cattle—Receipts about 15,000 head; market steady to a shade higher; beeves, $4.30@6.75; cows, $1.80@5.00; heifers, $2.75@5.40; calves, $5.00@6.75; good to prime steers, $5.60@6.75; poor to medium, $4.30@5.50; stockers and feeders, $2.85@5.00.

Hogs—Receipts about 23,000 head; market strong to 5c higher; light, $6.55@6.82½; mixed, $6.55@6.82½; heavy, $6.45@6.82½; rough, $6.45@6.60; pigs, $5.00@6.75; good to choice heavy, $6.70@6.82½; bulk of sales, $6.75@6.80.

Sheep—Receipts about 15,000 head; market strong; natives, $4.25@6.50; western, $4.25@6.50; yearlings, $6.25@7.40; lambs, $6.00@8.10; westerners, $6.00@8.10.

Cincinnati Market.

Cincinnati, Ohio, April 3.—Hogs—Market steady; butchers and shippers, $6.85@6.90; common, $5.50@6.50.

Cattle—Market steady; fair to good shippers, $4.50@5.50; common, $2.25@3.25.

Sheep—Market strong; $2.75@6.00; lambs, market strong; $6.00@8.25.

Pittsburg Market.

Pittsburg, Pa., April 3.—Cattle—Receipts light; market steady.

Hogs—Receipts, 5 double decks; heavy, $7.10; mediums, heavy Yorkers, $7.15@7.20; light Yorkers, pigs, $7.10.

Sheep—$6.75 down; lambs, $8.50 down.

PRODUCE AND POULTRY.

Chicago Market.

Chicago, Ill., April 3.—Butter—Market steady; creameries, 22@29½c; dairies, 20@27c.

Eggs—Market easy; at mark, cases included, 14½c.

Cheese—Market easy; daisies, 13@15c; twins, 13@14½c; young Americas, 14½@15½c.

Poultry—Alive, market steady; turkeys, 12c; chickens, 13c; springs, 12½c.

New York Market.

New York, April 3.—Butter—Market steady; receipts, 6,185 packages; street prices extra creamery, 30½@31c; official prices creamery common to extra, 22@30c; held common to extra, 21@30c; state dairy common to finest, 21@29c; renovated common to extra, 16@25c; western factory common to firsts, 19@21½c; western imitation creamery extras, 26@27c; firsts, 23@24c.

Cheese—Market firm; receipts, 608 boxes; state full cream colored and white small September fancy, 15c; October best, 14@14½c; good to prime, 13@13¾c; winter made average best, 12½c; large September fancy, 15c; October best, 14@14½c; good to prime, 12¾@13¼c; inferior, 11½@12½c; skims, 2@11½c.

Eggs—Market irregular; receipts, 25,308 cases; state, Pennsylvania and nearby fancy selected white, 19c; same choice, 18@18½c; same mixed extra, 18@18½c; western firsts, 16½@16¾c; official prices western firsts, 16@16½c; first to extra firsts, 16½@17½c; seconds, 15½@16c.

OIL.

Toledo Market.

Toledo, Ohio, April 3.—North Lima, 94c; South Lima and Indiana, 89c.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

The Day on Wall Street.

New York, April 3.—Except for a few inactive issues prices of stocks started lower than last night with active speculative favorites sharply depressed. Anaconda falling 2¼. Amalgamated Copper 1¼, Union Pacific 1¼, Canadian Pacific 1 and St. Paul, Atchison, Northern Pacific and Reading substantial fractions. Kansas City Southern preferred rose 1⅝. Peoples Gas 1½, and Pressed Steel Car preferred 1½.

Atchison rallied 1½ when the declaration of its semi-annual dividend of 3 per cent was announced. Several other active stocks recovered 1 to 1¾ in company. From that level prices drooped until quotations got lower than before. Central Leather preferred sold at an advance of 3 and Wisconsin Central preferred 2. Union Pacific fell 4⅛. Amalgamated Copper and Northern Pacific 3, Delaware & Hudson 2½, St. Paul 2⅜, Reading 2 and Southern Pacific 2⅛. Bonds were firm.

The declines gathered considerable headway in the first hour especially for the western railway stocks. The Hill and Harriman stocks gave way the most readily and their weakness increased the pressure at other points. Some of the conspicuous losses were Canadian and Union Pacific 3, Northern Pacific 2½, Amalgamated Copper 2¼, St. Paul, Atchison and Northwestern 2, Southern Pacific, Great Northern preferred, Smelting, Reading, General Electric and Lead 1⅝ to 1¾, Pennsylvania 1¼ and the United States Steel stocks 1. Chicago Union Traction preferred improved 1¾.

The market fell into intense dullness after 12 o'clock, but there was an irregular recovery amounting to a point or more in the speculative favorites.

Reading developed strength later in the day, rising 1¾ above yesterday's closing. Brooklyn Rapid Transit also made a good gain, touching 60, but Interborough Metropolitan preferred on the other hand broke 2 points. The general movement was narrow and vacillating.

The market closed irregular. The rally was extended under the leadership of a rise of 2⅜ in Brooklyn Rapid Transit. Losses in the active list were about made up. Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste Marie preferred rose 3½ over last night, Kansas City Southern preferred and United States Realty 2, Republic Steel preferred 1½ and Colorado & Southern second preferred and the American Smelting stocks and Distillers Securities 1. The rally was not all held.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET.

(Quotations Corrected Daily by Irwin & Perry, Commission Brokers, No. 2, North American Building.)

	Open.	High.	Low.	April 3. Close.
Amer. Sugar	125¾	126½	125	126
Amer. Loco.	62⅞	63	62½	63
Amer. Smelter	122¾	123¾	121¾	123
Amal. Copper	92	95	89¾	91½
Atchison	94¾	95½	93½	94½
Amer. Car Fdy.	36⅛	36⅛	35½	36⅛
Brook. Rap. Tr.	58¾	61⅝	58	61⅝
Balti. & Ohio	97¾	97½	96½	97½
Chi. Great West.	13⅞	13⅞	13½	13⅝
Ches. & Ohio	40	41	39½	40¾
Col. Fuel & Iron	34⅞	35½	34½	35⅛
Canadian Pac.	174	174½	171½	173½
Distillers	70¾	71⅝	70	71¼
Erie	25	25⅛	24	25
Erie 1st pfd.	59⅜	59⅝	58	58¼
Illinois Central	145¼	145¼	145	145
Kansas & Texas	64	64½	64	64½
Louis. & Nash.	117⅝	117⅞	117⅝	117⅝
Lead	68⅛	69¼	68⅛	69⅛
Missouri Pacific	74⅜	74¾	74	74½
Mexican Central	21	21	21	21
Norfolk & West.	77½	77½	77½	77½
New York Cent.	118¾	118¾	117⅝	118
Ontario & West.	38	38	37⅝	38
Pennsylvania	123⅞	124	122⅞	123⅞
Peoples Gas	92	92	91⅜	92
Press. Steel Car	35⅞	36	35⅜	36
Reading	105½	107½	103⅞	106⅞
Rock Island	21¾	22	21¼	21⅝
Rock Island pfd.	47¼	47½	46¾	47
St. Paul	133½	133⅝	121½	133⅛
Southern Ry.	21¾	22	21⅛	22
Sou. Ry. pfd.	70¾	70⅞	70¼	70¼
Southern Pacific	78¾	78¾	76¼	78
Union Pacific	136½	136⅞	133½	135⅝
U. S. Steel	36⅛	36⅝	35⅞	36¼
U. S. Steel pfd.	98⅝	98¾	97½	98⅜
Wabash pfd.	25	25	24⅞	25
Texas Pacific	28¼	28½	28¼	28½

FORT WAYNE MARKETS.

Barr Street.

Wheat—73c bu.
Corn—40@42c bu.
Oats—40@42c bu.
Rye—57c bu.
Butter—25c lb.
Apples—60@75c bu.
Potatoes—40@42c bu.
Onions—50c bu.
Eggs—16c doz.
Lard—13c lb.
Turkeys—11c lb.
Chickens—11@12c lb.
Ducks—10c lb.
Geese—8c lb.
Pork—$8.50@9.10.
Wool—Unwashed, 25@28c; washed, 30@31c.
Honey—13c lb.

Grain, Hides and Wool.

Quotations from S. Bash & Co.—Wheat, 73c bu; corn, 41c bu; oats, 41c bu; cured hides, 11c lb; green hides, 9c lb; green calf hides, 13c lb; cured, 14c lb; wool, 26@28c lb; wool washed, 28@33c lb; clover seed, $8.00@8.50 bu; timothy seed, $2.00@2.20; flax seed, $1.50.

Weil Brothers & Co.'s Quotations—Wool, unwashed, medium, 26@28c lb; tub washed, 35@38c lb; fine washed, 25@26c lb; No. 1 cured light hides, 11c lb; No. 1 calfskin cured, 14c lb; No. 1 green calfskin, 13c lb; cured, 14c lb; green light hides, 9c lb; green steers, heavy, 10c lb; copper, light, 18c lb; rubber boots and shoes, 9½@10c; tinfoil, 32c lb; copper, heavy, 20c lb; zinc, 4½c lb; mixed iron, 50@55c cwt; country mixed rags, $1.20@1.30 cwt; bones, 60c cwt; lead, 5c lb; horse hides, $4.50.

Mill Quotations.

Quotations of Mayflower Mills—Winter wheat patents, $4.00@4.50; winter wheat straight, $3.60@4.00; spring wheat patents, $4.20@4.80; rye flour, $3.80@4.20; graham flour, $3.40@3.80; pumpernickle, $3.60@4.00; bran, $22.00 ton; shorts, $21.00 ton; middlings, $21.00 ton; chop feed, $22.00 ton; cornmeal, fine, $1.35@1.50 cwt; cracked corn, $1.35@1.50 cwt; cornmeal, coarse, $1.35@1.50 cwt; screenings, No. 1, 60@65c bu; No. 2, 45@50c bu; corn, 38c bu; oats, 40c bu; rye, 62c bu; flaxseed, $1.20 bu; wheat, 73c bu; barley, 45c bu.

Tresselt & Sons' Quotations—Winter wheat, straight, $3.60@4.00; winter patents, $4.20@4.80; spring wheat patents, $4.15@4.80; rye flour, $3.80@4.00; bran, $22.00 ton; $1.10 cwt; pumpernickle, $1.80 cwt; shorts, $22.00 ton; $1.10 cwt; cornmeal (fine), $1.40@1.50 cwt; cracked corn, $1.40; screenings, 50c bu; middlings, $22.00 ton; chop feed, $24.00@26.00 ton; wheat, 73c bu; corn, 41c bu; rye, 63c bu; oats, 41c bu.

Commission Merchants.

Quotations of J. T. Johnson, 607 Barr Street—Chickens, 10c lb; chickens, dressed 12@14c lb; ducks, 10c lb; turkeys, 13c lb; geese, 9c lb; country butter, 25c lb; creamery, 30c lb; packing butter, 15c lb; eggs, 14c doz; onions, 50c bu; apples, 50c per bu; potatoes, 45c bu.

Quotations E. K. Bush, No. 306 East Columbia Street—Chickens, 10½c lb; turkeys, 14c lb; ducks, 12c lb; potatoes, 40@45c bu; onions, 75c bu; country butter, 25c lb, eggs, 16c doz; apples, 50@$1.00 per bu.

Quotations of Howenstein & Crouse, 235 East Columbia Street—Chickens, 10c lb; dressed chickens, 13c lb; ducks, 10c lb; turkeys, 11c lb; geese, 8c lb; butter, 20c lb; eggs, 15½c doz; potatoes, 40c; honey, 14c lb; packing butter, 17c lb; creamery, 32c lb; apples, 75c bu; onions, 50c bu.

Live and Dressed Stock.

Quotations of Eckart Packing Co.—Hogs, on foot, $6.00@6.25; sheep, on foot, $3.00; lambs, on foot, $5.50@6.00; calves on foot, $5.50@6.00; grass fed steers, $4.00@4.50; beef cows on foot, $2.00@2.50; lard, $10.50@11.00.

The Hay Market.

Timothy—$14.00@16.00.
Mixed—$13.00@15.00.
Clover—$11.00@12.00.
Straw—$5.00@6.00.

Local Coal Market.

Hard coal, $7.75 ton; Hocking Valley, $4.75 ton; Massillon and Jackson, $5.75 ton; Pocahontas, $6.50 ton; Cannel coal, $6.50 ton.

Go to Foster's Spring Opening this evening and see the furnished house, all ready to live in. Music and carnations to all.

WILL BUY A RACE TRACK.

Lexington, Ky., April 3.—It was officially announced today that the race track here belonging to Captain Harry Brown of Pittsburg, will be purchased by Louisville and Lexington turfmen and a running meeting held from April 27 to May 4 inclusive. The price to be paid for the track is $70,000.

HELP WANTED—MALE.

Trades.

WANTED—Good first-class paperhanger. Steady work for right man. Call at 2219 Broadway. 3-2t

WANTED—At once; five experienced wiremen. Inquire of Koch Construction Co., 110 West Jefferson St. 4-3-tf

WANTED—Assistant carpenter foreman; competent to handle men; one who speaks German preferred. Studebaker Bros. Mfg. Co., South Bend, Ind. 1-3t

WANTED—At once, three plumbers, two tinners, two furnace men, one slater, one sheet metal draughtsman, one electrician, single, union scale. Red Line Employment Office, No. 1 Arcade, upstairs. 3-29-tf

Agents.

WANTED—Agent; $85 per month, guaranteed by the bank; experience not necessary; for reference call at 1212 Calhoun St., first flat. R. D. C. club. 3-2-tf

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—A good able-bodied farm hand, single man, by the month. A. M. Eby, Ontario St.; phone 6402. 3-29-tf

WANTED—Men to work at steam brick works. Apply at works on New Haven road, north of Nickel Plate railroad, east of city. Good boarding house near works. Maumee Brick and Tile Co. 28-6t

WANTED—Ten laborers at $2.00, four farm hands, two truck drivers, waiters and general hotel help, boys for delivery, factory work, etc. Red Line Employment Office, No. 1 Arcade, upstairs. 3-29-tf

WANTED—Boys living in city or country who have use of horse or pony after school hours can learn a plan whereby they can earn from $3.00 to $5.00 weekly for a few hours' or more work daily, by dropping a postal to "S," care Sentinel. 3-26-tf

Trade Schools.

WANTED—1,000 young men—The United States senate and house have passed the Murphy bill which compels all of the railroads to place telegraph operators on an 8 hour a day basis. This means an increase of one-third more men and in order to comply with this law, the railroad officials must begin now to provide for it. We are asked if we can furnish 1,000 telegraph operators for this vicinity by January 1st, at salaries ranging from $60.00 per month up to $100.00. To the father and mother in the vicinity of Fort Wayne, are you satisfied with the wages your boys and girls are earning? Why not take advantage of this opportunity and start them in our day and night school and prepare them for one of the 8 hour a day positions. They can continue in their present positions and attend night school, and in 6 months be ready for a telegraph position. Fort Wayne School of Telegraphy, 3d floor, Tri-State Building. d-w-3-23-1m

HELP WANTED—FEMALE.

Domestics.

WANTED—Kitchen and floor help. Apply Hope hospital. 4-1-tf

WANTED—A girl for general housework. 352 West Wayne St., Mrs. C. F. Pfeiffer. 39-4t

WANTED—A good girl for general housework, or a young girl as assistant. Call telephone 2741. 3-19-tf

WANTED—Experienced girl for general housework; two in family; no washing; wages $4.00 per week. Inquire 1333 Maple Ave. 30-6t

WANTED—Experienced girl for general housework; three in family; no washing or ironing. Apply 501 West Washington St. 3-15-tf

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—Girls at Perfection Biscuit Co. 2-2t

WANTED—Extra salesladies for Saturdays. Welker's, 326 Calhoun St. 3-2t

WANTED—Two girls, with reference, at Mrs. Klinger's, 228 East Columbia. 29-5t

WANTED—Mrs. Fitzgerald's Employment office, 205 West Washington St. Cooks, dishwashers, diningroom girls, and all kinds of hotel help; also experienced private house help. Good wages. 6-11-1y

WANTED TO BUY.

WANTED—To buy second-hand furniture; highest price paid. Phone 2243; 1410 Calhoun St. 6-30-tf

WANTED—To buy second-hand foot power lathe. Must be in good order. Address "S. D. M.," Sentinel office. 3-11-tf

WANTED TO RENT.

WANTED—One or two rooms, furnished or partly furnished, for light housekeeping, for one person; must be reasonable rent and centrally located. Address "Room," Box 2, Sentinel office.

WANTED—MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—Some dirt or ashes; also a laborer for digging and general help. 319 West Williams. 3-29-1m

WANTED—Stoves to blacken and clean and repair; all work first-class. Dickerson, the Stove Man, 234 West Main St., phone 1540. 12-15-tf

WANTED—You to know it is time to purify your black, filthy walls and ceilings. We clean wallpaper, frescoing, kalsomining. Disinfectant Wall Paper Cleaning Co., Home phone 1268. 3-11-1m

Personal.

WANTED—Mrs. Dorothy Smith, of Chicago, will please call up phone 2081 during day, or 825—1 ring after 7 p. m. 3-2t

Situations Wanted.

WANTED—Position as stenographer or bookkeeper, by a lady, with experience. Address Box 1, care Sentinel. 2-2t

FOR RENT—HOUSES.

FOR RENT—Five-room house, bath room, electric lights. No. 915 Garden St; rent $15.00 per month. Apply 1336 West Washington St. 1-16-tf

FOR RENT—I have seven houses for rent in the southeast part of city. $12.00 per month each. Emmett Martin, 710 Buchanan St. 1-6t

FOR RENT—We keep a rent list, and also give special attention to the locating of newcomers to the city. W. E. Doud, over Old National Bank. 1-16-tf

FOR RENT—No. 504 West Wayne St.; store room 131 West Columbia St.; rooms 817 St. Mary's Ave.; 6 rooms 2d floor, corner Fairfield and Locust St. Schrader & Wilson, 1st floor, corner Main and Court Sts. 2-1-tf

Suburban Home.

FOR RENT—House and five acres of land adapted for raising celery, onions or garden truck; located three miles west of city on interurban road. Address 1922 Hanna St. 3-30-tf

FOR RENT—FLATS.

FOR RENT—Furnished five-room flat; all modern conveniences; at 1221 Calhoun St. 3-23-tf

FOR RENT—ROOMS.

FOR RENT—Nicely furnished rooms with modern conveniences, in a very desirable location. 135 West Lewis St. 1-6t

FOR RENT—FARMS.

FOR RENT—Eight acres of land, one-half square from Bass farm, on Goshen road. Apply 129 East Columbia St. 3-14-tf

MILLINERY.

SCHOOL OF MILLINERY — Everything taught pertaining to millinery, making, designing, tinting, trimming. Keeping stock and selling; terms reasonable. Call at Minnie C. Reitze's, 122 West Berry St. 2-25-tf

SEWING MACHINES.

GO TO H. C. HITZEMANN FOR NO. 8 ARCADE Phone 2480.

Domestic Sewing Machines. Second-Hand Machines, Needles, and Supplies for any Machine. Repairing a Specialty.

LAUNDRY.

THE PEOPLE'S HAND LAUNDRY make a specialty of family washings, called for and delivered promptly. TRY US. Call up phone for further information; phone 2640; 1313 Erie St. 3-2-1m

CITY BREVITIES.

Attorney H. W. Mountz, of Garrett, is in the city.

Mrs. William Geller, of 1002 Broadway, will entertain the Ladies' Mite society of Christ's Lutheran church tomorrow afternoon and evening.

Mrs. A. L. Randall, who submitted to a very critical surgical operation at Hope hospital yesterday, is resting easily and her condition is regarded hopefully.

Judge Robert S. Taylor has cabled friends in the city announcing the arrival of himself and his party in London. Judge Taylor will return home about the middle of May.

The women of the First Baptist church are asked to remain a few minutes after service tonight to meet Mrs. Fred Zollars, who has some special matters to put before them.

Mell Lillich, of 1825 South Harrison street, has sold his residence property and moved his family to Columbia City, his former home, where he will engage in the lime, cement and tile business. During his residence here Mr. Lillich was connected with Thieme Bros.' tailoring establishment, where he made many friends.

Go to Foster's Spring Opening this evening and see the furnished house, all ready to live in. Music and carnations to all.

SANTA FE DECLARES DIVIDEND.

New York, April 3.—Directors of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway Co., today declared a semi-annual dividend of three per cent on the common stock. This is an increase of half of one per cent semi-annually over the rate paid for several years.

Best Dinner in the City at the Hof Brau, 11 to 2. 25c.

FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

CITY PROPERTY	SUBURBAN PROPERTY.	FARMS.
Seven-room house, good cellar, drove well, chicken park, fruit and shade trees, convenient to car line. Flat of ground 100x140 feet. Fine location. Will be sold at a bargain price.	A fine suburban home, three acres, adjacent to the city; an attractive 8-room two-story house, with bath, etc.; well, cistern, good barn, poultry house and other out-buildings; fruit and shade; will be sold for much less than cost. See photograph at office.	Thirty-six acres, good buildings, level farm, black soil, well tiled, located near Fort Wayne; offered at a bargain price.
A modern 7-room house in Lakeside at a low price.	Poultry farm, five acres, two and one-half miles from court house; fine house of five large rooms, good barn, well, cistern and fruit; will be sold with small payment down, balance on very easy terms; would consider city property in exchange.	Forty acres, south of New Haven, near Maples; good frame buildings, level farm, black soil, well tiled, eight acres of timber; bargain price.
$3,000 will purchase, in the most desirable part of west end, about ten minutes' walk from court house, modern 7-room residence.	One acre, with new 5-room house, adjacent to city; will be sold on easy terms; price low.	One hundred and twenty acres, near Fort Wayne; 20 acres of timber, 10 acres of which have never been culled; fine buildings, drove well, wind pump, level farm, black soil, well tiled, at $80 per acre.
Five-room cottage located in the east end convenient to car line. Will be sold with a small cash payment down, balance same as rent.	Twelve acres, located near city, with good buildings, etc., will be sold at a bargain.	One hundred acres, near Fort Wayne on interurban line; good buildings, level farm, soil black loam, well tiled, at $65 per acre.
Modern 8-room house, large lot, good barn and fruit, located on car line west of Calhoun street; will be sold at a bargain.	**Vacant Property.**	Fifty-five acres, located north of Fort Wayne; 12 acres of timber; fine 9-room house and good barn, with other out-buildings; drove well, good soil, tiled, convenient to church and school. This farm listed at a bargain price for a short time only.
A new modern 8-room house, located in the west end. Small payment down, balance same as rent.	Two fine lots located in the select residence district, west end. Will be sold at a bargain price; only $1,500 each.	Forty acres with fine improvements; level land; best of soil; near church and school; six miles from city; price $2,500.
Five-room cottage located on the south side, desirable location. Will be sold at a low price, $1,200.	A choice corner lot on High street, low price; with pavement and sewerage paid.	Thirty-seven acres, west of city; all improved; good soil; price reasonable.
A fine corner lot 52x150 feet with a nine room house; barn, fruit, near car line and paved street. Price only $1,900.	Don't fail to inspect the fine building lots on the south side. Will build a home to suit the purchaser; small payment down, balance on easy terms. Stop paying rent.	Eighty acres, 2½ miles from Woodburn; good, new house, barn; level farm, black soil, located close to school; price $75 per acre.
Five-room cottage with both kinds of water in house, car line and paved street. Located in the west end. Price low, $2,200.	A fine corner lot on paved street and car line with one 7-room house on front of lot and small house on rear facing side street; desirable investment property.	One hundred and si[x] acres, located close to Fort Wayne; level farm, black sandy soil; good improvements; bargain price; will take city property in trade.
On East Lewis street, a seven-room modern house. Right price for quick purchaser.		
A new 6-room house, just completed; located in the west end of city; strictly a bargain; small cash payment down, balance same as rent.		

Over 300 fine farms in Allen, Whitley, Adams, Wells, Noble, Antwerp, Van Wert, Paulding, DeKalb, Huntington, Kosciusko, Steuben and Lagrange counties, ranging in size from 20 to 800 acres and in price from $40 to $160 per acre. When in the market for a farm, it will be to your interest to inspect my large and splendid list. It will cost you nothing to do so. I can suit you in price, terms, location, nature of soil and improvements.

E. GREGG DAVIS

OFFICE OPEN EVENINGS. HOME PHONE 1625.

ROOMS 15-16-17-18-19 and 20
PIXLEY-LONG BLOCK.
FORT WAYNE, IND.

FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—Lots in Forest Park, $250 to $475. 10-27-tf

FOR SALE—Nothing in Fort Wayne excels Forest Park lots. 10-27-tf

FOR SALE—Home sites in Forest Park. Splendid investements. 10-27-tf

FOR SALE—Residence property at the southeast corner of Holton Ave. and Fisher St. Inquire at 725 Madison St.

FOR SALE—Property on West Washington St.; one of the heirs; no commission. Call at 1120 Nelson St. 25-12t

FOR SALE—Modern 10-room house on Maple Ave.; lot 60x350. Inquire of M. G. Beaver, 2027 Broadway. 3-30-tf

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR SALE—Good cook stove and two heaters; 507 Holman St. 4-2-tf

FOR SALE—Split or slab stove wood; also kindling; telephone 402. Paul Mfg. Co. 4-1-1m

FOR SALE — "Apollo" piano player worth $350, for $75, in perfect condition, at a bargain. Room 3, Arcade, second floor. 3-8-tf

FOR SALE—Five-room cottage, north of Feeble-Minded Home, west of Driving Park; price, $1,100. George H. Darby, 532 West Main. 3-2t

Garden Seeds.

Bulk Garden Seeds, fresh and true to name. Lawn Grass Seed, Flower Seeds, Field Seeds, Bulbs, etc. W. D. Henderson & Co., 231-233 East Columbia St. 2-25-1yr

PIANOS.

FOR SALE—One mahogany upright, high grade piano; eastern make; will sell cheap for cash. Jacobs Music House, 1021 and 1023 Calhoun St. 2-25-tf

STOCKS FOR SALE.

Fifty (50) shares First National Bank Stock.
Forty (40) shares Home Telephone "common" stock.
One hundred shares Home Telephone, preferred stock.
Twenty (20) shares Postal Telegraph Co. stock.
Ten (10) shares American District Co. Stock.
Twenty-five (25) shares Lincoln National Life Insurance Co. stock
City home, worth $7,500.00, to trade for timber land near Fort Wayne, Ind., Monroeville, Ind., or Kendallville, Ind.
One hundred and sixty acre farm in Adams county, for sale or trade for city property.
Address P. O. Box No. 2034, City. 3-8-1m

FOR SALE—FARMS.

FOR SALE—Ten acres of fine garden ground, with good buildings, close to city. A bargain. 1-16-tf W. E. DOUD.

FOR SALE—Three and one-half acres of garden land on Vesey Ave., near Broadway; will exchange for improved property if desirable. Inquire at Miss Flick, 207 West Berry St. 3-5-1m

See me if you want a FARM. I have the largest list of GOOD farms. Also city property bought and sold and exchanged. S. Friestroffer, 709 Court St., ground floor; phone 611. 2-16-1y

LOANS.

MONEY TO LOAN on farms only. Very favorable terms. No commissions. W. A. Jones, office over Old National Bank, corner Calhoun and Berry Sts. 1-29-tf

THE NORTH SIDE HOUSE WRECKING COMPANY

Will do work cheaper than anybody in town. Phone 1624, 1 long, 1 short ring. 3-15-1m

MEDICAL.

ALL AFFLICTED with a cough of long standing resulting from la grippe or weak lungs, or hemorrhages, should try my lung and cough syrup, an old Indian remedy, made of roots and herbs; it has never been known to fail. Call at 1511 Fairfield Ave. 12-31-tf

FOR SALE—The 20th Century Medicine and Tonic for chickens, turkeys and geese. This medicine is produced from the most powerful ingredients known for the cure and prevention of all diseases of fowls of every description. General agency, prepared and for sale at the Niswonger Drug Store, 128 West Main St. 6-2-1y

Arrest It—$50 Reward.

A small sample bottle of Ec-zine will be sent free to every reader of the Sentinel who is suffering with any kind of skin disease or eruption—Eczema, Blood Poison, Fever sores, Cancer, Rheumatic Pains, or any other Germ or Virus disease or sore of any name or nature.

$50 reward will be paid for any case of Eczema that is not promptly cured with Ec-zine. Ec-zine will heal any sore or cure the worst skin and make it look like velvet. Thousands cured daily. Never mind what you have tried; forget the failures made by other remedies, and send for free sample of Ec-zine which always gives relief and permanent cure. A $1.00 bottle often cures the worst cases. Ec-zine is successfully used in hospitals and by physicians generally. It is not a patent medicine. If your druggist does not have Ec-zine send direct to us. State nature of disease and years' standing. Address

THE PHYSICIANS LABORATORIES,
806 Boyce Bldg. Chicago, Ill.
3-4-52t

PAWNBROKERS.

Money to Loan on Watches, Diamonds and Jewelry. Call at W. W. Dygert, Pawnbroker, 130 East Columbia St. Open evenings. 10-17-1yr

FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—Forest Park lots are convenient to down town. 10-27-tf

FOR SALE—Real Estate bought and sold. If interested see HARRY C. STORHEIL, room Six, Citizens Trust Bldg. 3-1-tf

FOR SALE—A bargain; modern 9-room house; bath, furnace, electric lights; on West Main St. Inquire of J. O. Brown, 1614 West Main St. 3-19-tf

FOR SALE—Good 5-room house, with large lot, on Smith St., near Creighton. Price reduced to $1,850. 1-16-tf W. E. DOUD.

FOR SALE—Before you buy a lot see Forest Park. Over 225 lots already sold. Many choice sites remain. Low prices, easy terms. Louis F. Curdes. 10-12-tf

FOR SALE—Very desirable residence of 8 rooms on West Williams St., to be sold at a bargain. 1-16-tf W. E. DOUD.

FOR SALE—The modern residence at 121 East Taber St. Owners have left city and property will be sold at a bargain. 1-16-tf W. E. DOUD.

FOR SALE—The Beach Homestead, with 100 ft. frontage on East Berry St. Will accept $12,000 to settle estate. 1-16-tf W. E. DOUD.

FOR SALE—Forest Park lots. Free cement walks, tree shade trees, splendid neighborhood. Louis F. Curdes. 10-12-tf

FOR SALE—Buyers of Forest Park

23
FOR DIRT
Cleans, Scours, Scrubs

FLOORS	STONE SILLS	TINWARE
WINDOWS	SILVERWARE	KNIVES
SINKS	GRANITEWARE	BATHTUBS
MARBLE	PAINTED WALLS	WOODWORK
TILE	PAINTS	OILCLOTH

Watch for our FREE Coupon in The Sentinel, April 13th, 1907. Fill in your Name and Address, take it to your grocer and get

A Full Size Package.

FREE

AT ALL GROCERS.

Better

Call us

at once if you need money. You can't do better than to come here for substantial help on a "rainy day."

Investigate and convince yourself.

ANY AMOUNT

From $5 up can be borrowed on your furniture, piano, horses and wagons, buggies, stock, etc., and we leave the property in your possession, which gives you the use of both money and property. Our

Rates Low As Any Better Than Many

Call any time. Advice and information free. You can pay off your loan in small weekly or monthly installments as you may find it most convenient. A liberal discount allowed if paid before due. All business strictly confidential.

INDIANA LOAN CO.

Room 3, Arcade, Second Floor. Established 1895. Home Phone 995.

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A Spring Introduction

This year into your household that will be appreciated is the "City Mills" flour. These brands, the "Hungarian Process" and "Silver Dollar Patent" you will find will make the finest, lightest, whitest bread, cake, pies or pastries. Call for these brands and you will not only patronize a home industry but you will also enter into your household a home delight.

C. TRESSELT & SONS

Gillette

Safety Razor

No Stropping No Honing

A Million Satisfied Users

Prove the advent of the only perfect razor—the wonderful Gillette.

Each Gillette Blade is good for an average of more than 20 perfect shaves. The only razor adjustable for a light or close shave.

Set consists of Triple Silver-plated Holder and 12 of the most perfect double-edged wafer steel blades (24 sharp edges) that can be made.

Sold on 30 Days' Trial

Triple Silver-plated Set with 12 blades, $5. Standard Combination Set with Shaving Brush and Soap in Triple Silver-plated Holders, $7.50. Extra Blades, 10 for 50c.

F. M. SMITH & CO.
612 Calhoun St.
HARDWARE—RAZORS.

SHOP AND RAIL

Day's Happenings in the Industrial World

MR. BLAIR HURT IN CHICAGO.

Left Knee Badly Sprained Through Elevator Accident.

S. K. Blair, superintendent of the Nickel Plate, is confined to his home on West Wayne street by a badly sprained knee, the result of an elevator accident in the Majestic hotel, in Chicago, Monday evening. While descending from his room in the hostelry, the machinery became deranged and the elevator fell four stories, a distance of about sixty feet, and Mr. Blair and the other three occupants of the elevator cage were tumbled in a heap upon the floor. Mr. Blair was taken to his room, where he received attention from the house surgeon and later from Dr. F. S. Hartman, the Nickel Plate's surgeon, Monday night and yesterday was placed aboard train No. 2 and brought to this city and taken to his home. His left knee is severely sprained, but none of the bones are broken. Dr. J. M. Dinnen, who is attending Mr. Blair, will put the injured limb in a cast as soon as the swollen parts have been reduced to near their normal state, and it will be some days before the superintendent will be able to get down to his office.

THE B. R. T. BALL.

The B. R. T. ball tomorrow evening, the tenth given by Fort Wayne lodge, No. 136, will eclipse its predecessors if the expectations of Chairman G. B. McCormick are realized. Mr. McCormick bases his opinions upon the number of tickets that have already been sold and the growing demand for them as the night of the event approaches. Saengerbund hall has been elaborately decorated for the occasion and other details have been attended to, leaving nothing undone that can in any way aid in making the great event of tomorrow night a brilliant and social success. Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Clark, Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Cook, Mr. and Mrs. O. Obenchain and Mr. and Mrs. A. Haddox will lead the grand march in the order named.

WILL ORGANIZE SHOP CARPENTERS.

The carpenters and car repairmen of the Wabash have a movement on foot to organize a union similar in many particulars to that of the Pennsylvania carmen. The chief aim is to get in shape for a concerted demand upon the management of the road for an increase in wages and better working conditions. It is proposed to make the Fort Wayne organization the "mother" of the body and have organizations at other points on the Peru and Detroit divisions subordinate to the Fort Wayne union. Similar action will be taken on the Middle and the Moberly divisions. The men have given up hope of the Wabash raising wages unsolicited and hence this move.

WELL KNOWN SMITHY HURT.

Alonzo Timmis Sustains Fracture of Arm and Wrist.

Alonzo Timmis, a hammersmith in charge of one of the big hammers at the Bass blacksmith shop, had both bones of his right arm broken a short distance above the wrist and the wrist dislocated this morning by a blow from the stick the men use in the tong handles in turning a piece of forging under the hammer. The fracture was reduced by Dr. McEvoy. Mr. Timmis is one of the oldest employes in term of service at the Bass shops and this is the first time he was seriously hurt.

OLD SHOPMAN BADLY AFFLICTED

J. Bitner, a brass moulder, was taken to the hospital yesterday suffering from a slight stroke of paralysis. Mr. Bitner has been employed by the Pennsylvania many years. When the brass moulding department of the works were consolidated with others of that department at Allegheny, Mr. Bitner went to that city and worked in the foundry until four years ago, when he resigned and came here. Since he has been occupying a minor position at the shops here. He is well known and quite popular with his acquaintances.

LECTURED ON GERM LIFE.

The lecture of Dr. Budd Van Sweringen before the Electrotechnic club last night was full of interest to the large number who heard it. Dr. Van Sweringen took as his subject "Germ Life" and he illustrated it by over 100 stereopticon views. He paid particular attention to tuberculosis and gave statistics which show that disease the most destructive of all germ diseases. Every seat in the hall was taken and so pleased was the audience that Dr. Van Sweringen will be asked to repeat the lecture.

AUXILIARY WILL BE HOSTESS.

Mrs. Peter Collins and a dozen assistants will serve refreshments at the annual ball of the B. R. T. at Saengerbund hall tomorrow evening and they are now busy getting things in shape with that end in view. This is one of the features of the annual balls of the B. R. T. which has done much to make them so popular with the people who attend them.

INSTALLING POWER PLANT.

Arthur D. Orr left last evening for Ashtabula, O., where the Pennsylvania company is installing a large power plant, and he will be employed there during the greater portion of the summer. The young man is a son of Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Orr and is a special apprentice in the electrical department of the shops here. He is accompanied by Electrician W. D. Meyers, who will also remain there until the work is completed.

WILL RETURN TO NAVY.

Machinist M. J. Murphy has resigned his position at the Pennsylvania shops and will leave in a few days for Boston, Mass., where he will resume his former position in the Charlestown navy yards. Ill health compelled him to retire from that position some time ago. Mr. Murphy learned the machinist's trade in the Wabash shops.

AIR BRAKES ON CABOOSES.

The Pennsylvania company is equipping all new cabooses and the majority of those already in service with air brakes. The law bearing upon the air brake question requires that 75 per cent of the train be equipped and connected up with brakes, but does not demand brakes on cabooses, which are always at the rear.

AGE LIMIT INCREASED.

Following the action of the Pennsylvania, the Vandalia stockholders at their meeting yesterday increased the age limit of new employes from 35 to 45 years. The change had been considered by the directors and when presented to the stockholders was approved without a dissenting vote.

WRIST AND ANKLE SPRAINED.

E. M. Dinius, of the Wabash boiler shop, slipped while in the firebox of a locomotive yesterday and sprained his right wrist and right ankle quite severely. He will be unable to work for some time.

INDUSTRIAL NOTES.

F. Bresler took a position at the Wabash shops this morning.

Joseph N. Blair and T. R. Ulmer have taken positions at the Pennsylvania shops.

R. D. Rose has been transferred from the machine shop to the erecting shop of the Pennsylvania.

Thomas S. McGee, chief clerk at the Ashley shops of the Wabash, was a business visitor in the city today.

J. P. Hanson, who was sick a few days, resumed his duties at the Pennsylvania shops this morning.

T. A. Watson, of the Pennsylvania planing mills, is suffering from a bruised foot and will be off duty a few days.

After a week's illness W. H. Strader returned to his duties in the Pennsylvania boiler shop this morning.

Fred Maitland, Vernon Harris and A. R. Rondot, Pennsylvania shopmen, are off duty on account of sickness.

W. L. Yergens, a machinist who was hurt a few days ago, was able to resume work at the Wabash shops this morning.

G. F. Manier, a Pennsylvania fireman, will go to Sturgis, Mich., the latter part of the week for a visit with relatives.

The Protective association of the Pennsylvania car shops will have a business meeting at Carpenters' hall this evening.

Newton Wallace is a new stationary fireman at the Wabash shops. J. Layne, of that shop, quit this morning to go to Peru to work.

J. J. Lynch resumed work at the Pennsylvania copper shop this morning. He was injured several days ago by being struck by a flue.

Machinist Beady, late of the Schenectady works of the General Electric company, took a position at the Pennsylvania shops this morning.

Engineer H. W. Haag, of the Pennsylvania power plant, is on duty again after helping to move his household goods and family into new quarters.

Homeseekers travel out of Fort Wayne yesterday was not very heavy, less than forty tickets being sold here by the roads that participated in it.

Daniel Falvey, a boilermaker, who has been sorely afflicted with rheumatism for the past year, is improving and hopes to be able to resume work soon.

F. H. Watts, engineer of maintenance of way of the Michigan division of the Vandalia, was the guest of Landlord R. W. McCoy, of the Pennsylvania lines hotel, last night.

Boilermaker C. Miller, of the Pennsylvania, was summoned to Antwerp, Ohio, yesterday by news of the death of his niece. The funeral took place this morning.

Three of the largest tanks ever shipped in their completed form from the Western Gas works were loaded for shipment to St. Paul yesterday. They are eleven feet in diameter.

Pennsylvania Engineer C. M. Somers is kept from his duties at the throttle by sickness in his family. Fireman T. A. Ryland, of the same road, is off duty for treatment to an eye which was injured.

Charles W. Kronmiller has returned to his old duties in the Pennsylvania planing mills after an absence of several months, during which he was acting foreman of the car machine shops.

Boilermaker Joseph Emenegger, who came here from Lima four or five months ago to take a position at the Bass works, resigned this morning to return to the Lima Locomotive works to take his old position.

F. W. Albright, clerk for Foreman Daniel Petgen, of the Pennsylvania copper shop, is laying off for the purpose of aiding in the move of the family from Williams street to 526 Hendricks street.

Boilermaker George B. O'Connor, late of the Kerr Murray works, and Boilermakers' Helpers S. F. Kuyoth and J. G. Scheeler, who reside in New Haven, took positions at the Pennsylvania shops this morning.

Mrs. A. M. Walsh, wife of the Pennsylvania engineer, and son will go to Groverton, Ind., tomorrow for a visit with relatives and Mrs. E. E. Wood, whose husband is also a Pennsylvania engineer, and her sons will go to Bourbon tomorrow for a visit.

The Carpenters' union held an open meeting last night and added several names to its membership roll. The principal address was delivered by Marion Johnson, who urged those not affiliated with the union to at once get within the fold. His appeal was effective.

Michael L. Lauer, of the east car shops, is still being detained at home by the serious illness of his son, Francis, who is now believed to be in a fair way to recover. A few days ago it was feared the young man could not survive the attack. Francis Lauer, before his illness, was employed as expense clerk at the Pennsylvania freight office.

Dr. J. Sion Smith barely escaped an unpleasant experience in a runaway at 6 o'clock this morning. At that hour he was driving south on Calhoun street when a horse attached to a baker's delivery wagon dashed past, coming from the rear, and the vehicles were so close that the hubs touched slightly. Dr. Smith heard the runaway approaching, but mistook the noise as that of a street car. The shafts and the harness of the baker's outfit were demolished in the wind-up, but nobody was injured. The name of the owner could not be learned.

WILL OPEN APRIL 15.

New Mercantile Establishment of Mr. Seelberg.

Workmen are now engaged in remodeling the commodious business rooms in the Evans block on East Berry street, where on April 15, Isidore Seelberg, until recently the manager of the Saul clothing establishment, will embark in business upon his own account. Mr. Seelberg announces that he has placed orders for a magnificent stock of outer garments for men's and women's wear and the store will be one of the handsomest in the city. The stairway in the room is to be removed, and in July a handsome new front will be placed in the store. Mr. Seelberg returned from the east a few days ago, where he made his purchases of stock. He is well and favorably known in Fort Wayne trade circles, is an experienced and progressive merchant and to his efforts is due the success of the mercantile establishment with which he was for several years connected in Fort Wayne.

TWO WEEKS VACATION.

Flint Glass Concerns to Suspend Operations June 29.

Millville, N. J., April 3.—At a joint conference here between the American Flint Glass Workers union and the manufacturers, it was agreed to suspend operations on June 29 for a two weeks' vacation. It was also agreed that if the men desired a longer vacation at the individual factories it should be granted.

The flint workers in Millville usually have and are still in favor of having six weeks or two months summer vacation and when the factories will discontinue the operations here, they will not, in all probability, resume before the third week in August or the first week in September. The members of the green glass bottle blowers association will have the usual two months.

WANTED—A coat maker. Hardung Tailor Shop, cor. Main and Clinton Sts.

TRAIN STRIKES CARRIAGE.

Traveling Salesman Fatally Hurt Near Martinsville.

Martinsville, Ind., April 3.—The Vandalia fast train, No. 21, westbound, last evening struck a livery rig in which were seated Lewis Edwards, driver, and D. T. Williams, traveling salesman for the Morley Medicine company, of St. Louis, and Williams was fatally injured, dying within half an hour after being brought to this city. The driver was also injured; one of the horses was hurt and the carriage was demolished. Williams lived at Champaign, Ill.

CHINA NOW WANTS TO KNOW.

Inquiring Into Status of Chinese Children in American Schools.

San Francisco, April 3.—Proclamations were posted throughout Chinatown yesterday stating that Liang Hing Kwei, a noted educational authority of China, had been commissioned to come to this community for the purpose of studying the educational condition of the Chinese children. The proclamation was signed by the Chinese minister at Washington.

The Chinese consul stated last night that he had been notified from Washington that the imperial government at Pekin would send Liang Hing Kwei as a commissioner to this country to study the status of the Chinese students in the schools of the United States.

WAS BADLY INJURED.

Mrs. John F. Curtice Run Down by Team at Indianapolis.

Mrs. John F. Curtice, a former resident of Fort Wayne, was run down by a team attached to a hack on the streets of Indianapolis Monday evening and so severely injured that she was unable to give her name and residence until yesterday, when her relatives were notified. Mrs. Curtice received a bad cut in the back of the head and sustained numerous bruises about the body and limbs, but a message from her attendants at the hospital, received in Fort Wayne this morning, stated that she was rapidly improving and would soon be able to go to her home. Mrs. Curtice resided in Fort Wayne many years, going to Indianapolis three years ago. She is the mother of Charles McElfatrick, of 524 Montgomery street, and is upwards of seventy years old.

MAJESTIC

TONIGHT

AND EVERY NIGHT THIS WEEK
Matinees Wednesday and Saturday.
Klaw & Erlanger's colossal production of General Lew Wallace's great work

THE PRINCE OF INDIA

500 PEOPLE—16 GRAND SCENES.
PRICES.....50c, 75c, $1.00, and $1.50
Boxes, $2.00.

YOU GET STRENGTH from RIGHT FOOD

Try

Grape-Nuts

10 days and prove it.

"THERE'S A REASON"

Spring Suit Thoughts

Sunshine again! With it comes thoughts of that new Spring Suit you have promised yourself. With that thought we trust that you will couple the name of this store, where your conception of all that is desirable in a Suit will be realized.

The continued patronage of well-dressed Men shows that our Clothing can be depended upon to satisfy.

Suits of the New broken check and plaid patterns in the handsome Grays, Blues and the Smart Brown and Olive mixtures.

Single and Double Breasted Cut

$10, $12, $15, $18 up to $25.

Everything now blossoms with Spring freshness and choosing at this writing will be an easy task.

PIXLEY & CO.

THE HOME OF GOOD CLOTHES.

CITY BREVITIES.

The Royal Neighbors of America will admit a class of twenty-five on Friday evening.

Mrs. G. F. Byrer has again been called to Warsaw by the serious illness of her mother and brother.

Rev. Father Hollhake, of Sheldon, will leave next week for Martinsville to receive treatment for rheumatism.

Miss Alta Fogel and Marvin Smith, of Churubusco, were here to attend "The Prince of India" Tuesday evening.

Messrs. J. K. McCracken, W. S. O'Rourke and E. L. Craw, are in Chicago, as witnesses in a case filed there by C. E. Everett, formerly of this city.

The Woman's Missionary society and the Ladies' society and the Ladies' Aid society of Calvary U. B. church will meet with Mrs. W. F. Kelly, 631 West Third street, Thursday afternoon and evening.

The Womans' Aid society of Grace Reformed church will hold its monthly meeting tomorrow afternoon in the lecture room of the church at 3 o'clock. From 5 to 8:30 the monthly supper will be served.

Prof. and Mrs. E. H. Germann, at their Home music studio, 807 Heustis avenue, with their vocal and instrumental students, gave a delightful musical recital last evening to about sixty of their friends. Each number was of high merit and capably rendered.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Transfers of Real Estate Compiled by John C. Heller, Abstracter, 725 Court Street.

City.

Melvin J. Lillich to George E. DeWald, n½ of lot 8, Brandriff & Ayres add, for $1100.

The Commercial Improvement Co. to Thomas H. and S. C. Sinclair, lot 320, Commercial 2d add, sec 2, for $200.

Oscar W. and E. Tresselt to Reinhard Brown, w 15 ft of lot 16, Williams Woodland Park add, for $600.

Frank E. Coblentz to Allen L. Coblentz, lots 5 and 6, Michaels, for $1000.

William Fredericke Freese to Charles and Maria Gale, 45 ft off e side of lot 22, Hanna Park add for $600.

Country.

Jonathan E. Byers to Edwin O. Lucas, sec 31, Jackson tp, for $11,000.

Daniel Aurand to Edwin O. Lucas, sec 31, Jackson tp, for $2850.

The Fort Wayne Trust Co. to Robert Puff, lot 250, Drexel Park add.

Charles Marhenkle to Christ Marhenkle, sec 12, Wayne tp, for $1115.

The Fort Wayne Trust Co., trustee, to Adolphus G. Skeer, lot 491, Drexel Park 2d add, for $92, Wayne tp.

Fred B. Shoaff to Walter B. and L. Seavy, lot C, Oak Knoll add, for $1, Wayne tp.

Elizabeth E. Kelley to Harry G. Finniger, sec 2, Wayne tp.

The Fort Wayne Trust Co. to George W. Grodian, lots 9 and 10, Drexel Park add, for $300; sub of s 17.63 ch. w ½ ne ¼ of sec 13, Washington tp.

Martin Blume to Robert and M. Eby, all that part DeRome res e of river, St. Joseph tp, for $7500.

If you want to buy or sell city or suburban property, call on Louis F. Curdes, rooms 3 and 4 Pixley-Long block. oct 16 tf

FIVE DIE IN TENEMENT FIRE.

Mother and Four Children Perish at Passiac, N. J.

Passaic, N. J., April 3.—A mother and four of her children perished in a tenement house fire here today. The victims were Mrs. Philomena Sotupo, 26 years old; Mary, aged 7; Libriabo, aged 5; Antonio, aged 3, and Joseph, aged 7 months.

GET $1.30; STRIKE FOR MORE.

Marietta, Ohio, April 3.—The section men of the Muskingum river division of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad went out on strike today for an increase in wages of twenty cents a day. The men are now receiving $1.30 and want $1.50. The strike is serious as the line from Zanesville to Marietta was badly damaged during the recent flood, fills and trestles being washed out.

Best Dinner in the City at the Hof Brau, 11 to 2. 25c.

ABOUT COOKING MEAT.

Meat boiled to serve as a joint should be put into fast boiling water, letting it boil for five minutes; if a large joint ten minutes. The pot must then be drawn to the side to let it simmer gently for the rest of the time. In boiling meat and bones for soup and beef tea, the opposite principle must be observed, because the object is to extract the juices; bone and meat should be chopped up and put into cold water and let simmer until the meat is done to rags and the bones are bare.

Veal and pork need longer cooking than any other meat. Put fish into cold or tepid water. For large fish, half-pound salt to gallon; a dessertspoonful of vinegar put into the water prevents fish from breaking, says Woman's Life.

Go to Foster's Spring Opening this evening and see the furnished house, all ready to live in. Music and carnations to all.

NEBRASKA PASSES GOOD LAW.

Brewers and Wholesale Liquor Men Cannot Own Saloons.

Lincoln, Neb., April 3.—A bill making it unlawful for brewers and wholesale liquor men to own saloons has passed both houses of the legislature and will be signed by the governor.

The best is always the cheapest. Why eat elsewhere than at the Hof Brau? Dinner 11 to 2.

TWO BURNED TO DEATH.

Milwaukee, Wis., April 3.—Ginna Fischetto Carragio and her 6-year-old daughter were burned to death today when a boarding house kept by her husband Augusto Carragio, was burned to the ground. Nine boarders and the husband of the woman escaped. The origin of the fire is a mystery.

The best is always the cheapest. Why eat elsewhere than at the Hof Brau? Dinner 11 to 2.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

Harrison W. Kryder, 67, farmer, and Frances Ellen Harding, 55.

Thomas A. Davis, 42, mail carrier, and Louise C. Young, 32.

Klaehn & Melching

UNDERTAKERS and EMBALMERS

PRIVATE AMBULANCE.

No 205 West Main Street.
Home Phone 228.

TOLEDO & CHICAGO INTERURBAN RAILWAY COMPANY.

Effective December 5, 1906.

Cars leave Interurban station daily beginning 7 a. m. and every two hours thereafter until 11 p. m. for Huntertown, Garrett, Auburn Junction, Auburn, Avilla and Kendallville.

Cars arrive at Fort Wayne 6:50 a. m. and every two hours thereafter until 10:50 p. m.

Last car will wait at Fort Wayne until close of theaters if requested.

Chartered cars and excursion rates to large parties. All cars carry baggage.

Freight car leaves Fort Wayne 12 noon daily except Sunday for all points

FT. WAYNE & SPRINGFIELD RY. CO.

Cars Leave Decatur.	Cars Leave Fort Wayne.
6:00 A.M.	7:30 A.M.
9:00 A.M.	10:30 A.M.
12:00 M.	1:30 P.M.
3:00 P.M.	4:30 P.M.
6:00 P.M.	7:30 P.M.
9:30 P.M.	11:00 P.M.

RAILROAD TIME CARDS

WABASH RAILROAD.
December 9th, 1906.
ALL TRAINS DAILY.

Trains Going East.	Trains Going West.
No. 2... 5:35 A.M.	No. 9... 5:32 A.M.
No. 12... 5:45 A.M.	No. 1...11:15 A.M.
No. 8... 8:30 A.M.	No. 5... 5:20 P.M.
No. 6...12:07 N'n.	No. 3... 8:50 P.M.
No. 4... 4:41 P.M.	No. 21arr10:45 A.M.
No. 24... 4:50 P.M.	No. 11arr11:50 A.M.
No. 14... 6:30 P.M.	No. 13arr 8:28 P.M.

Trains 11, 13 and 21 do not go west of Fort Wayne.

Eastward Service—Trains 2, 4, 8 and 14 via Butler road. Trains 6, 12 and 24 via old road.

Westward Service—Trains 1, 3, 9 and 21 via Butler road. Trains 5, 13 and 21 via old road.

NICKEL PLATE.

Departing time of trains from Fort Wayne:

East Bound.

No. 6	2:05 A.M.
No. 2	3:10 P.M.
No. 4	8:00 P.M.
No. 30 (Local Freight)	7:25 A.M.

West Bound.

No. 5	2:25 A.M.
No. 1	11:55 A.M.
No. 3	4:40 P.M.
No. 31 (Local Freight)	7:00 A.M.

GRAND RAPIDS & INDIANA RAILWAY.

Time Table in Effect Nov. 25, 1906.

Going North.	Going South.
✦2:10 A.M.	✦ 1:55 A.M.
✦8:50 A.M.	◈ 9:35 A.M.
◈1:00 P.M.	◈12:30 P.M.
✦4:20 P.M.	* 7:00 P.M.

✦Daily. ◈Except Sunday. *Sunday only.

PENNSYLVANIA COMPANY.

January 20, 1907.

East Bound.	West Bound.
✦ 5:05 A.M.	✦ 3:40 A.M.
◈ 7:55 P.M.	✦ 4:52 P.M.
✦12:10 Noon.	✦ 5:56 A.M.
◈12:25 P.M.	◈ 7:00 A.M.
✦ 2:56 P.M.	◈11:30 A.M.
✦ 5:27 P.M.	✦12:03 N'n
✦ 7:45 P.M.	✦ 4:25 P.M.
✦ 9:10 P.M.	◈ 7:10 P.M.
✦11:55 P.M.	

✦Daily. ◈Except Sunday.

LAKE ERIE & WESTERN.

Arrive From South.

No. 42—Daily Ex. Sunday	11:00 A.M.
No. 38—Daily Ex. Sunday	2:00 P.M.
No. 40—Daily	9:50 P.M.
No. 44—Sunday Only	11:30 A.M.

Depart South.

No. 39—Daily	6:50 A.M.
No. 37—Daily Ex. Sunday	11:15 A.M.
No. 35—Daily Ex. Sunday	4:30 P.M.
No. 43—Sunday Only	6:00 P.M.

Nos. 39 and 40 run solid between Fort Wayne and Indianapolis without change.

Nos. 37 and 38 run solid between Fort Wayne and Cincinnati.

LAKE SHORE & MICH. SOUTHERN.

Arrive From North.

No. 456—Daily Ex. Sunday	10:35 A.M.
No. 410—Daily Ex. Sunday	3:45 P.M.
No. 414—Daily	9:55 P.M.
No. 452—Sunday Only	10:30 A.M.

Depart North.

No. 461—Daily Ex. Sunday	5:30 A.M.
No. 457—Daily Ex. Sunday	11:25 A.M.
No. 459—Daily	5:00 P.M.
No. 451—Sunday Only	6:30 A.M.

C. H. & D. RAILWAY.

From Wabash Station.

Depart.	Arrive.
No. 1-F 6:30 A.M.	No. 4-F 7:15 P.M.
No. 87-F 6:45 A.M.	No. 86-F 2:50 P.M.

Daily Except Sunday.

Trains 1-F and 4-F passenger. Trains 86-F and 87-F local freights.

INTERURBANS.

FORT WAYNE & WABASH VALLEY TRACTION CO.

(Effective May 1, 1906.)
Fort Wayne to Logansport and Fort Wayne to Bluffton.

Trains Leave Interurban Station

6:00 A. M.	2:00 P. M.
7:30 A. M.	4:30 P. M.
9:00 A. M.	6:00 P. M.
10:30 A. M.	7:30 P. M.
12:00 N.	9:00 P. M.
1:30 P. M.	11:00 P. M.

11:00 P. M. car West runs to Huntington only.

Fort Wayne to Indianapolis.

Limited Buffet Cars via Peru, Ind.
6:20 A.M., 9:20 A.M., 1:20 P.M., 5:20 P.M.
Arrive at Indianapolis Terminal Station 9:55 A.M., 1:55 P.M., 5:55 P. M., 9:55 P.M.

Local cars make direct connections at Bluffton for Muncie and intermediate points.

Express Freight Service.

Through freight for Indianapolis leaves at 5:00 A. M.

Arrives from Indianapolis at 12:00 noon

Local freight from Logansport and intermediate points arrive 8:30 A. M., departs at 10:00 A. M.

Local freight for Bluffton and points South departs at 9 a. m. and 3 p. m.

The Rurode DRY GOODS CO.

Keep in Touch

With this store, where right business methods and principles prevail.

IF YOU ARE READY FOR SPRING

We are ready to show you what fashion stamps as correct in spring goods of every sort.

EXQUISITE WASH FABRICS

You'll find them here in all the newest weaves and colorings. The daintiest creations of textile art. Printed Dimities, Batistes, Lawns, Dotted and Embroidered Swisses, Silk Mulls, Pompadour Swisses, Soisettes, etc., in a bewildering variety of beautiful designs at prices far below what you would expect to pay for such beauty and worth.

The Cream of the Season's Silks

The most attractive showing we have ever made and the most enticing values. See the new fancy Silks, printed Satins and Foulards and our special values in black and colored taffetas.

CONCERNING CARPETS

If you are planning to furnish your home, remember the important part the carpets have in the general effect. The new designs and colorings are here. We can assist you in your search for the right thing. Our showing of Rugs in all sizes is complete.

Rurode Dry Goods Co.

The Fort Wayne Sentinel

OUR TELEPHONES.

Editorial Rooms.....659
Business Office.....173

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 3, 1907.

THE WEATHER.

Chicago, April 3.—Forecast for Indiana: Showers and thunderstorms tonight and Thursday; warmer tonight; increasing southerly shifting to westerly winds.

CITY BREVITIES.

Fred E. Crail is at Ashland, O., on business.

C. F. Jolly, of Arcola, was in the city on business Tuesday.

Louis C. Schlaudroff, county humane officer, was at Dawkins today on business.

Ross McCulloch, cashier of the Hamilton bank, left yesterday on a brief trip to Denver.

Henry T. Stapleford is arranging to have his stock of rugs on exhibition at Winona during the coming summer.

Thomas Jones, who has been suffering for several weeks from an attack of pneumonia, has had a relapse.

R. W. Jerman, of Minneapolis, formerly a resident of this city, has been in the city a few days on business.

Mrs. M. E. Rundell, who has been seriously ill at her home on West Jefferson street, is now somewhat improved.

The Foresters of Fort Wayne Camp No. 4761, M. W. A., will give a dance at Hanker's hall on the evening of April 15.

A large number of people came in a special car last night from Montpelier to see "The Prince of India" at the Majestic.

Harry W. Ninde, deputy county prosecutor, left on a pleasure and business trip for various points in Texas yesterday.

Capt. Robert H. Harrison, of the city council, is suffering from an attack of kidney trouble, at his home on West Creighton avenue.

Harry Riethmiller has returned to Lafayette to resume his studies at Purdue university after a few days' visit with his parents.

A donation for the benefit of the Fort Wayne Relief Union was taken up yesterday at the Hamilton, Hanna, McCulloch and Holton schools.

A number of the members of the Fort Wayne Aerie of Eagles went to Huntington last night to attend a show given by the Eagles of that city.

William Freuchtenicht, who was a member of the last legislature from this county, will resume the practice of law, and has moved his office furniture in a room in the Tri-State block.

Mrs. C. B. Notestine was removed yesterday from Hope hospital to the home of her parents, 816 West Superior street, and is improving nicely after having undergone a severe operation for abscess of the lung three three weeks ago.

At the regular monthly meeting of the officials of the West Jefferson Street Church of Christ held in the church parlors last night the reports of the various committees were made to the pastor, Rev. Ray O. Miller, which showed the church to be in a prosperous condition both financially and in regard to membership.

KAISER OPPOSES EXPOSITION.

Berlin, April 3.—It was announced this morning that Emperor William does not approve of the movement for holding a world's exposition in Berlin during 1913, the 25th year of his reign, therefore the project will doubtless be abandoned.

SHOOT AT STREET CARS.

Riotous Strike Conditions Prevail in Alabama Capital.

Montgomery, Ala., April 3.—At a late hour last night simultaneous attacks were made on cars of the traction company, whose motormen and conductors are on a strike, at remote points in the suburbs of the city. Fourteen shots were fired into one car, which carried a number of passengers. No one was hurt. In West End, several shots were fired at another car but no damage was done. Detachments of police were rushed to the scene.

PAPERMAKERS ON STRIKE.

Glens Falls, N. Y., April 3.—All the papermakers employed at the International Paper company's plant at Fort Edward went out on strike last night. The strike is the result of trouble between the papermakers' union and the pulp, sulphite and paper mill workers. The papermakers demand the dismissal of members who deserted their union and joined the mill workers.

ATTEMPT TO DIVERT TRADE.

St. Johns, N. B., April 3.—Steps toward diverting much of the West Indian trade from the United States and Canada have been taken by the St. John board of trade, which has appointed a committee to interview Sir Wilfred Laurier when he reaches here Friday on his way to England. He will be asked to bring up the matter of a preference in trade between Canada and the West Indies before the colonial office in London. A resolution was also passed by the board favoring preferences on a reciprocal basis throughout the empire.

IS YOUR

Blood Bad?

Try "Smith's Potassium Compound." Trial package of this great blood purifier free by addressing John A. Smith Co., Milwaukee, Wis. Money refunded if first 50c bottle fails to satisfy you.

AT DRUGGISTS.

PILES

"I have suffered with piles for thirty-six years. One year ago last April I began taking Cascarets for constipation. In the course of a week I noticed the piles began to disappear and at the end of six weeks they did not trouble me at all. Cascarets have done wonders for me. I am entirely cured and feel like a new man." George Kryder, Napoleon, O.

Best For The Bowels
Cascarets
CANDY CATHARTIC
THEY WORK WHILE YOU SLEEP

Pleasant, Palatable, Potent, Taste Good, Do Good, Never Sicken, Weaken or Gripe. 10c, 25c, 50c. Never sold in bulk. The genuine tablet stamped C C C. Guaranteed to cure or your money back.

Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or N.Y. 593

ANNUAL SALE, TEN MILLION BOXES

WOLF & DESSAUER

Thursday Morning SPECIALS

Some seasonable Spring Specials for the wardrobe and some that will be on sale THURSDAY MORNING ONLY, from 8 to 12 o'clock.

SILK SHIRT WAIST SUITS
Made of best quality taffeta in brown, garnet, navy and black. Waist trimmed with deep tucks and box plaits; long sleeves; stylishly tucked Skirts. Regular price $15. Special at
$12.75

SILK PETTICOATS
Rustle Taffeta Petticoats, in brown, navy, black and plaid; deep tucked circular flounce; dust ruffle; regular price $6. Special at
$4.98

LINOLEUMS AND LIGNITECTS
New spring patterns; regular price 55c. Special, per square yard
39c

"SNOW FLAKE" CURTAINS
Dainty window hangings for bedroom; variety of tints. Regular price $1.50. Special per pair
98c

TABLE DAMASK
66 inches wide; full bleached linen; different patterns. Regular price 65c. Special per yard
47c

POND'S EXTRACT SOAPS
A fine medicated Toilet Soap. Regular price 25c. Special per cake
19c

BUTTER JARS
Stone ware Butter Jars, 2-lb size, with cover and bale. Special at
6c

LEWIS' LYE
Sifting top cans; an absolutely pure preparation. Regular price 10c. Special per can
5c

You Can't Hide Your Eye Troubles

They are evident and st be remedied.

A pair of glasses properly fitted and becomingly adjusted give no trouble and are a big relief.

Have you tried the glasses that "MEIGS MAKES?"

They are guaranteed accurate. Come in and talk it over.

Examinations free.

Glasses From $1 Up

MEIGS OPTICIAN
REFRACTING AND MANUFACTURING

1006 Calhoun Street.
Near Washington Boul.

Government Homesteads

In southeastern Colorado, where blizzards and hot winds are unknown, where you can enjoy the beautiful sunshine and bracing air 300 days out of the year, where cattle and sheep range all the year round and deep snow and zero weather are unknown.

This land is located along the Missouri Pacific railroad and near the town of Haswell, which will in time be a terminal division, as all trains now take water and coal at this place.

Water can be obtained at a depth of from 15 to 40 feet.

Like the land located by our forefathers in Indiana, can be had at the present time by paying a government fee of $16.85 and living upon it for eight months. If you ever intend to own a home of your own or wish to make any provision for your children, why not take advantage of this opportunity; for the days of homestead and cheap land will soon pass.

There will be an excursion which will take you to Haswell, Colo., April 16.

Quit paying rent and own a farm of your own.

Quit working for someone who robs you of your produce and calls it rent.

Join us on the 16th of April.

Be sure and see me in time, so that I may make arrangements for your tickets to take you on up to the beautiful cities of Denver and Colorado Springs without extra charge.

The round-trip railroad ticket will cost you $32.15. It is worth that amount to see this beautiful country, and you can't see it without owning a part of it.

For further particulars address C. S. Fair, 1922 Hanna street, Fort Wayne, Ind. Apr2d11t w-1t

WHITE FRUIT HOUSE DEPARTMENT STORE BULLETIN

SPECIAL BIG BARGAINS FOR BALANCE OF WEEK.

HUNGARIAN FLOUR at 95c SACK; Michigan Potatoes at 49c BUSHEL; Granulated Sugar at 5c POUND; Fresh Country Eggs at 16c DOZEN; Fresh Country Butter at 27c POUND; Nice Lard at 11½c POUND, Butterine at 12½c POUND California Hams, 12c POUND; Breakfast Bacon at 15½c POUND; Sugar Cured Hams at 16c POUND; Nice Juicy Roasts at 7¾c POUND; Port Wine, 25c BOTTLE; Bourbon Liquor, 40c BOTTLE; Assorted Cakes at 9c POUND; Assorted Candies at 9c POUND; Delicious Chocolate Chips at 10c PER ½ LB., and all other GROCERY ITEMS at equally low prices.

ATTENTION, FARMERS! Remember the days for BIG PRICES, Thursday Friday and Saturday we will pay 17c FOR FRESH LAID EGGS and 27c FOR FRESH CHURNED BUTTER when accompanied by this slip. Come early to avoid the rush.

2D FLOOR — Visit the Ladies' wear department and see the pretty Suits, Skirts, Flowers, Plumes, etc., also Ladies' Trimmed Hats at wholesale prices.

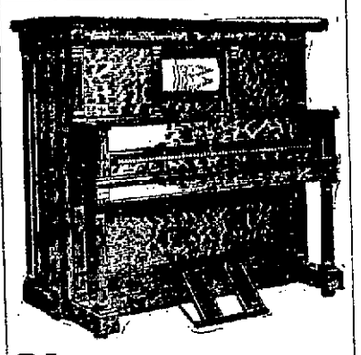
WHITE FRUIT HOUSE.

A Chicken Supper will be given at Westminster church, Saturday, April 6th, from 5 to 7:30 P. M. 25 cents.

We haven't said a word about the distilled water in "WAYNO" for several days, but don't forget it.

WANTED—25 or 30 loads of clay at Golf Links, Maumee Ave. See John Schoemacker, care keeper at links. 3-3t.

At it 39 years, Zimmer the Carpet Cleaner. Phone 496. 28-e-o-d tf.



Player Perfection

Can not be obtained any more than you can obtain absolute perfection in any human-built mechanism, but the

"APOLLO" Self-Playing Piano

certainly approaches nearer perfection than any other. That is the only instrument with the independent time controler and the instantaneous key-transposing device, and the Appollo-Piano is the only piano in the world with the full 88 note range, the entire key-board.

Time payments if desired.

Largest and most reliable in northern Indiana.

Jacobs' Music House

1021 and 1023 Calhoun St.

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Last Years Stock of red tires to close out	$2.00
Guaranteed Red Roadster	2.50
"Peerless" Thorn Proof Fancy Red	3.00
"Catapiaro" Red Mexican Tough Tread	3.50
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MANSON, FOWLER AND RECORD

Bicycles with any tire, $22.50 to $35.00. Mixed lot of good second hand bicycles $5.00 to $12.00.

Brosius & Brosius 126 East Columbia Street.

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A. HATTERSLEY & SON

PLUMBERS, STEAM AND GAS FITTERS.

208-212 E. MAIN ST. Fort Wayne.

Time for a general trimming up for Spring.
Spring Hat,
Spring Shirts,
Spring Underwear,
Spring Hosiery,
Spring Neckwear
—AT—

F. H. BOHNE & BRO.

824 and 1412 Calhoun St.

Hatters and Furnishers.

Get Your Lawn Mowers

Accurately ground and adjusted, guaranteed to cut like new. The New Columbia Repair Works 239 Pearl street, phone 2711.

The most modern utensils for kitchen convenience. Cooking made easy by insisting on an up-to-date list of articles.

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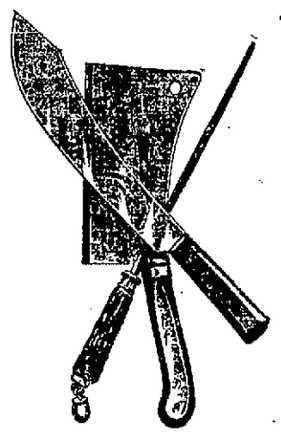
Three of a Kind

You will not make a miss of it in Buying a Nichols' Cleaver or Steel.



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107-109 E. Columbia Street.

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WAYNE
Piano Cleaner

For Pianos and all Fine Furniture.

PRICE 50c.

REMOVES ALL DIRT

Leaving a dry, bright, lasting finish.

Will not gum or catch dust.

Guaranteed to contain no turpentine, shellac or other injurious ingredients.

Directions

Shake well, apply with gauze cheese cloth. Dry with dry piece of same.

Manufactured for

Fox, Hite & Co.

Fort Wayne, Ind.

Our Bicycle Store Removed

From 617 Clinton St. to 126 E. Columbia St.

Brosius & Brosius

We buy old Bicycle Frames

TEMPLE VAUDEVILLE MATINEES DAILY EVENINGS AND HOLIDAY MATINEES 10-20-30 10¢

It its a good thing Seavey's have it

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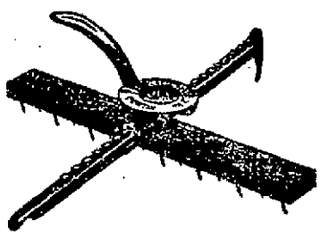

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Something New In
COUGH CANDY

Not simply a mixture of glucose and sugar flavored with tar or horehound, but a PURE CANDY containing one of the best COUGH MEDICINES combined with a first-class LAXATIVE COMPOUND. (You will find a list of the ingredients on each box.)

DR. WILLIAMS' LAXATIVE COUGH CANDY

Fully complies with the PURE FOOD LAW. Contains no opiates or injurious drugs and is absolutely pure. Old people like them—young people adore them, and children cry for them.

You simply suck them like candy, and they cure the cough, hoarseness, cold, etc., together with a gentle laxative effect that puts you in good trim.

Price 10c per box, all druggists.

A CARD FROM C. W. WOODWORTH & CO., DR. NISWONGER.

We have secured the agency for Dr. Colwell's Egyptian Pile Cure, the most certain cure for piles ever discovered. We personally guarantee it, and will refund the purchase price on every package that fails to give satisfaction.

C. W. WOODWORTH & CO.
DR. NISWONGER.

"I am the good shepherd; the good shepherd giveth His life for the sheep." John 10:11.

The Fort Wayne Sentinel

Jesus said unto her: I am the resurrection, and the life; he that believeth in me, though he were dead, yet shall he live.

ESTABLISHED 1833. FORT WAYNE'S GREATEST NEWSPAPER 1907.

THE EMPTY TOMB

AN EASTER SERMON BY

Robert Stuart MacArthur

TEXT—"Come, See the Place Where the Lord Lay." Matt. 28:6.

(From the Christian Herald.)

With garlands and with hosannas we respond to the "All hail" of the risen and victorious Christ. We see him marching in triumph, with the keys of death and hades hanging from his girdle. Once more we chant the triumphant words of the Apostle Paul, in his great argument for Christ's resurrection: "Thanks be to God, who giveth us the victory through our Lord Jesus Christ."

We can all sympathize with the practice of the Russian church, whose members on Easter greet one another with the jubilant salutation, "The Lord is risen," and those addressed make the joyful response, "He is truly risen." The kiss of holy brotherhood seals this new bond of Christian faith and love. It is not surprising that, in the early history of the church, many Christians and even pagans, on the night preceding Easter, bore into the churches waiving lights and there watched for the dawn of the resurrection morning. It is not surprising that cities were splendidly illuminated, and the vicinity of the churches was transfigured into a sea of fire. Neither is it surprising that many in the early church expected that on Easter night Christ would come again, receiving his people unto himself, and then ascending his throne pass judgment on his foes.

We cannot actually accept the invitation of the angel and visit the place where the Lord lay. The hand of time, and the hands alike of superstition and infidelity have made it impossible for us to know with exactness the place of Christ's sepulchre. We can, however, in spirit visit that tomb today, and rejoice in the great lessons which it so emphatically teaches. As we stand beside this tomb, we are reminded that Jesus Christ was literally dead. No child of humanity was ever more truly dead than was Jesus Christ, the Lord of Life and the King of Glory. There is absolutely no room for doubt on this point.

We know that a mosaic statute forbade that the corpses of criminals should remain unburied after sunset. As the day of Christ's crucifixion was nearing its close, permission was begged of Pilate to have the legs of the convicts broken, that thus their death should be hastened and their burial completed before sunset. Pilate granted this request. Soldiers, therefore, broke the legs of the robbers crucified with Jesus. When they came to him, however, they found that he was already dead. These soldiers were ignorant of the fact that a Scripture, 1500 years old, had said, "A bone of him shall not be broken."

The speedy death of Christ caused great surprise to friends and foes alike. We recognize the influence of the sufferings which he had endured in hastening his death; but his death came more quickly than we could have expected, even after making due allowance of his sorrowful Passover, his sleepless night, his shameful arrest, the traitor's kiss, and the bloody sweat. It seems well-night certain that Dr. Stroud is entirely correct in his instructive treatise "On the Physical Cause of the Death of Christ." He maintains, by numerous and apparently conclusive arguments, that Christ's death was not due merely to his crucifixion, but that all its symptoms show that there was a literal rupture of the walls of the heart. In the strictest physiological, as well as in the deepest moral, sense Christ died of a broken heart. This conclusion is in harmony with ancient prophecy, as well as with modern medical science.

The soldiers, however, are determined to make assurance doubly sure; they, therefore, rudely thrust their spear into his side, and forthwith there flowed blood and water. The beloved John years afterward said: "This is he that came by water and blood, even Jesus Christ; not by water only, but by water and blood." We thus have a striking fulfillment of the prophecy of Zachariah regarding the fountain that was opened to the house of David for sin and uncleanness. With the utmost literality, as well as with the tenderest spirituality, we can sing with Toplady:

> Rock of ages cleft for me,
> Let me hide myself in thee;
> Let the water and the blood,
> From thy riven side which flowed,
> Be of sin the double cure,
> Cleanse me from its guilt and power.

We are thus absolutely certain that Jesus died; that his was not a case of syncope. Joseph of Arimathea and Nicodemus, both of whom were members of the Sanhedrin, assisted in removing his bod from the cross and preparing it for burial. We can well imagine that woman's tender hand assisted in this sacred service. There is no bier on which the body may be borne, but the hands of love gently carry it to the new tomb awaiting its reception. In silence and sorrow it is laid on its clean, cold, rocky bed; the loving disciples reverently withdraw, and the great stone is rolled to the mouth of the sepulchre. Pilate furnished the guard, and these soldiers stretched a cord across the great stone and stamped the ends, where they were fastened, with the imperial seal. Was there ever so solemn a burial as this? There lies the Lord of Life and Glory, motionless, shrouded, entombed, while the Roman sentries, spear in hand, march to and fro before the tomb, preserving inviolate the seal of the mighty Caesar.

Having accepted the invitation of the angel, and having come to the place where the Lord lay, we discover that the tomb is in a garden. This is a strange place in which to find a tomb; men do not usually adorn gardens with tombs. We are, however, distinctly informed that "in the place where he was crucified there was a garden, and in that garden a sepulchre." In that sepulchre the sacred body of the Holy Savior was laid. We are silent with amazement as we reflect upon the environment of this tomb. There do not seem to have been other tombs in this garden; this tomb alone is observable. We have here a strange mingling of opposites; gardens stand for life, for beauty; but tombs for corruption, decay and death. Beautiful lessons, however, are taught by this commingling of apparent opposites. Every garden has its grave; this is true of the garden of the church, of the home, and of the heart. Every path in life, if pursued sufficiently long, leads us to a tomb. This is the sad side of life; this fact introduces the element of solemnity, and sometimes of tragedy, into every home and heart.

There is, however, another side to this sad thought; while it is true that in every garden there is a tomb, it is also true that around every tomb there may be a garden. This thought is inexpressibly sweet. The tomb of every true believer is in the garden of faith, of hope, of light, of love, of life. Around that tomb flowers of indescribable fragrance and unspeakable beauty bloom. Around that tomb birds of paradise sing their sweetest song, and angels of heaven sit, filling the tomb and the garden with the splendor of their presence, and making the garden of the tomb prophetic of the paradise of God. Upon the stone, rolled to the mouth of the sepulchre of every believer, we may engrave the triumphant words of the Apostle Paul, "O death, where is thy sting? O grave, where is thy victory? Thanks be to God who giveth us the victory through our Lord Jesus Christ." The grave is now beautiful, because in it once lay Jesus Christ. He has robbed it of its terrors; he has sweetened it with the perfumes of paradise; he has illumined it with the light of heaven. Standing beside the grave, we can now hear the voice from heaven saying, "Blessed are the dead who dies in the Lord." Christ's sepulchre was in a human garden, and that sepulchre transformed that garden into God's acre.

It is observable, as we stand beside this tomb, that it was a beautiful and costly tomb. This fact greatly surprises us, when we remember that Jesus said, with infinite sadness, "The foxes have holes, and the birds of the air have nests; but the Son of man hath not where to lay his head." How came it to pass that this houseless, homeless, and often friendless man was buried in a costly tomb? The question is full of interest, and its answer abounds in instruction. Seven hundred years before his death Isaiah, the evangelical prophet, foretold that death and this burial. His words are profoundly significant: "He made his grave with the wicked and with the rich in his death." Nothing could be more unlikely than that this ancient prophecy could be fulfilled. Jesus died on the cross as a felon. At the time of his death, Judea was a Roman province. We would expect that the Roman criminal code would prevail, and that his body would remain on the cross until it was consumed by ravenous creatures or wasted by decomposition. If this custom had prevailed, the body of Jesus would never have received burial. Observe how marvelously the ancient prophecy came to be fulfilled. Moses ordained that the corpses of criminals should be buried on the day of their execution; this Mosaic requirement the Roman government permitted to prevail in the case of Jesus.

It is to be observed, also, that the Jews in this special case would naturally desire that the body of Jesus should receive a shameful burial. But the day after the crucifixion was the Jewish Sabbath, and this particular Sabbath was the great Passover Sabbath, one of the most sacred days of the Hebrew year. It thus came to pass that the Jews desired to hasten the ignominious burial before sunset, because at that hour their Sabbath began. Christ's death did not take place until three o'clock in the afternoon; the time, therefore, was extremely limited before the hour of sunset. We see on what a minute pivot the fulfillment of prophecy, uttered hundreds of years before, was delicately balanced. When the soldiers came to hasten the death of Jesus by breaking his legs, as we have already seen, they found that Jesus was even then dead. The further proof of his death was found by the thrust of the spear and the flowing forth of blood and water. Jesus is, therefore, actually dead.

A Rich Man's Mausoleum.

Shall he not now be placed in a malefactor's grave? This result seemed almost inevitable. Doubtless, his enemies were even then preparing to take down his body and to bury it with the robbers with whom he had been crucified. This burial would have utterly contradicted the ancient prophecy of Isaiah. Then came the visit of Joseph and Nicodemus; then was granted their request by Pilate; then came the tender burial of Jesus by his loving friends, who placed him in Joseph's new and costly tomb. Suppose that Joseph had not made this request of Pilate; suppose that Pilate had not granted this request of Joseph; suppose that either the request or the consent of Pilate had been a few minutes later. The ancient prophecy would not then have been fulfilled, and Jesus would have been buried in the grave of a criminal.

How marvelous are these events in the ordering of God's providence! It thus came to pass that God's crucified and beloved Son, notwithstanding the designs of his foes, received most honorable burial. Indeed, his honors began the moment he died, the sacrifice for sin. If he is to be buried, costly spices shall enwrap him with his shroud; if he is to be buried, he shall be laid in the costly tomb of the honorable Joseph. When he bowed his head in death, he paid the last debt due to the justice of God, as the vicarious sacrifice for human guilt. Immediately his honors began, and continued until he lay in august repose in his superb tomb. He, who was the Rock of Ages, lay in the tomb of rock until he came forth in triumph in his resurrection. In the wonderful description given by the Apostle Paul, in the second chapter of Philippians, of the humiliation of Christ, we follow that humiliation from Christ's conscious equality with God, as it comes down step by step, until we see Christ obedient unto death, even the death of the cross. With that death, Christ's humiliation reached its lowest point. Immediately his glorious ascent began. We follow him upward, as God highly exalted him, until we see him enthroned, with the name that is above every name, and at that name all things in heaven and earth and under the earth bow in perfect submission. Fitting, then, was it that Christ's tomb should be beautiful, costly and honorable in the highest possible degree.

We observe that the grave clothes, with which Joseph and Nicodemus had swathed the body, were carefully wrapped up, and not lying in a disorderly heap. The napkin, which Mary herself may have helped to bind around the thorn-marked brow, was folded in a place by itself. Who folded these cerements of the tomb? Was this a work of love by the hands of angels? It is more likely that the hands of Jesus himself arranged these garments. Rising in glory and majesty, he would not leave the tomb in disorder. If the tomb had been rifled by his foes, the grave clothes would not have been carefully adjusted by them, in their necessary haste. If his friends had carried away the body to be buried elsewhere, they would have required the grave clothes for that burial. It is certain that Christ slept until the appointed hour dawned, and then rose, in divine dignity and sublime majesty, and went forth as conqueror of death and the grave. He was never again to need the garments of the dead. With the utmost deliberation he left the tomb.

The effect of this orderly grave on the beloved John was most marked: "He saw, and believed." What did he believe? Simply that the tomb was empty? That fact was sufficiently obvious; it needed no additional certification. He believed that Jesus was risen from the dead. His nature, quicker and deeper than that of the Apostle Peter, the more readily laid hold of the sublime truth. While Peter, in his impulsiveness, was the first to enter the tomb, John, in his thoughtfulness, was the first to believe in the resurrection. He was really the first person in the whole world fully to believe in this glorious truth. His faith was stronger than that of Peter, and his loving nature enabled him to lay hold of this sublime truth with the utmost tenacity and simplicity of faith. We, too, may, with the Apostle John, behold this orderly tomb, and see and believe.

The Tomb Empty.

It is especially to be emphasized that it is an empty tomb. We saw the Roman soldiers marching with their spears to and fro to preserve Caesar's seal. The solemn hours pass; perhaps the morning is now dawning. Behold an angel of the Lord, with appearance like lightning and raiment white as snow, rolls away the stone and seats himself theron. No mortal actually saw Christ in the act of rising; God performs his divinest things in silence and beyond the sight of men. Soon the women approach the tomb; they learn from the angels that Jesus is not there but is risen, and they hear the angelic invitation, "Come, see the place where the Lord lay." We have accepted that invitation; we have studied some of the characteristics of that tomb; now we are especially rejoiced to find that it is empty. We can say with Phillips Brooks:

> Tomb, thou shalt not hold Him longer!
> Death is strong, but Life is stronger!
> Stronger than the dark, the light;
> Stronger than the wrong, the right;
> Faith and Hope triumphant say
> Christ will rise on Easter Day.

In the empty grave of Jesus, the cornerstone of the Christian church is laid. The resurrection of Jesus, changing the figure, is the keystone of the arch of divine revelation. This empty grave gives us assurance that Christ's work of redemption was completed. Not alone on Pilate's cross, but in Joseph's tomb did that work receive its divine certification as to its completion and acceptance. When Jesus Christ came forth in triumph from the grave, angels, men and devils were taught that his work was finished, and that his triumph was complete. He had himself staked all on his resurrection. He had affirmed that he had power to lay down his life and to take it again. In the most solemn manner did his resurrection ratify that affirmation, and fulfill this prophecy. It gives uniqueness to the Christian religion. There are founders of other religions—Confucius, Zoroaster, Mohammed. These founders all died, but did ever one of them rise from the dead? Christianity stands alone in that respect among the religions of the race. The resurrection is the absolutely unique fact of Christianity; the resurrection is the majestic assurance of the reality of our Christian faith and hope. The resurrection involved the death, the death implied the life, and the life necessitated the birth. It thus comes to pass that Joseph's empty tomb is in unique harmony with Bethlehem's holy manger.

The resurrection of Christ assures us that he now have a living Savior; the permanently dead Saviour is unwelcome in art, and utterly undesirable and untruthful in religion. The Roman church has erred in exalting the dead Christ at the expense of the living Christ. We desire no pieta, no statue of the dead Christ, with the Virgin, or sorrowing woman, or angels. We prefer to hear the angels say, "He is not here, for he is risen." We need the atoning work of Christ's historic death but we need, also, the sanctifying influence of Christ's risen and glorified life. We need more than a divine statue; we must have the inspiration of a risen, exalted and living Christ as Friend and Saviour. Ours is not the Church of the Entombment; ours is the Church of the Resurrection. Ours is not the Church alone of the Atoning Death; ours is also the Church of the Heavenly Life. Today we hail the divine Man, who marches forth in exultant might, as the firstborn from the dead. Today we utter no Miserere for an embalmed Galilean; but we sing a Te Deum for the risen, enthroned and crowned Immanuel.

We also have a personal interest in this glorious resurrection. We see that the Apostles made the resurrection one of the important themes of their preaching, the Apostle Paul declaring that "if Christ be not risen, then is our preaching vain, and your faith is also vain." The resurrection is the crowning miracle of Christianity today. If this event be true, then all other facts in Christ's life are credible, for no fact can be greater than his resurrection from the dead. In that resurrection, we have a prophecy of our own victory over death and the grave. Death has been the grim and inexorable tyrant, whom tears never softened and wealth never bribed.

Only two, of the many millions of humanity, in the olden time passed into the spirit world without tasting death. But in the case both of Enoch and Elijah, death was not really mastered, because they were withdrawn from the conflict before they grappled with this fierce foe. Christ alone entered the dreary prison-house of death's domain, and came forth in triumph, leading death captive in his train. When he arose on that first Easter morning, he bade adieu to the grave forevermore. Empty as was Joseph's tomb, so empty on some glad Easter morning shall be the tombs of the world. We cannot fully now ask with the Apostle Paul: "O death, where is thy sting? O grave, where is thy victory?" But that victory, in all its blessed fulness, awaits us, when the great day of resurrection shall come. Then shall we be able to say, joining with the triumphal songs of saints and seraphs, angels and archangels: "Thanks be to God who giveth us the victory through our Lord Jesus Christ."

Holy Women At The Tomb

FROM A PAINTING BY [illegible] GUILBEAUX

WOMEN BATTLE IN RANKS OF REVOLT

Roumanian Peasants, Armed With Rude Implements of War, Mowed Down by Troops With Cannon.

GRAPE-SHOT CRUSHES THE REBELLION

Bucharest, March 30.—Field guns loaded with grape-shot, according to the official reports, are winning against the revolutionary peasantry, whose arms are mostly hay forks and scythe blades. The insurgents were able to hold their own against the troops at close quarters and even withstood cavalry charges, doing terrible execution with long pronged forks and scythe blades, strapped to long poles, but the slaughter since the troops used artillery appears to be terrifying them into submission. In the district of Vlashica, where the outbreak was particularly serious, large numbers of insurgents have surrendered and have denounced their leaders to the authorities with the result that many of the latter have been arrested. The government hopes that with the leaders in jail, the undisciplined bands will soon abandon the field.

Women Fought in the Ranks.

The self-styled "generals" usually turn out to be country school-masters and village priests. Many women are fighting in the insurgent ranks and some of them have been found among the killed, side by side with their husbands, sons and brothers.

Details of the attack made by the peasants on Galatz show that a pitched battle was fought. The insurgents, who were several thousand strong, commenced the assault at midnight, carried the outer earth works by storm and captured a suburb, which they set on fire after pillaging it. Three battalions of infantry attempted to stem the peasants' entry into the city itself, but the fork and scythe armed men fought desperately hand-to-hand and had almost routed the troops when the governor ordered field guns, loaded with grape-shot, to be fired at the insurgents, who wavered and then fled. The fire of the guns wrought great havoc on the retreating masses.

Other Conflicts Reported.

A number of conflicts between troops and marauders continue to be reported. Two thousand insurgents at Gorj are said to have been quieted by the assurance of the authorities without resort to force. A hundred and fifty more rioters have been wounded at Bailesehtchi, and several of them were killed and many arrested. Artillery was used at Cucueati, Valcelele and elsewhere and in some instances whole villages are said to have been utterly destroyed by the fire of nine inch shells.

Agitation Is Spreading.

Although the disorders are dying down in some districts, the agitation is spreading in the provinces adjacent to the Carpathian mountains, which hitherto have been quiet. Much plundering and incendiarism has taken place among the farms and in isolated hamlets. Troops are in active pursuit of the marauders.

With the object of preventing so far as possible the fraternizing of troops and peasants belonging to the same districts and also the possibility of fighting between relatives belonging to the opposing forces in the revolutionary districts, the Moldavian troops belonging to the Fourth army corps have been transferred to Little Wallachia, while the Wallachian troops have been detailed for duty in Moldavia.

JEWS APPEAL TO ROOT.

Washington, March 30.—Secretary of State Root has received a number of appeals from Jewish organizations in this country for the exercise of good offices by this government for the protection of the Jews in Roumania, who are suffering from the excesses of the rebellious peasantry of that country. So far the secretary has been unable to see how he could make any representations on the subject with benefit to the distressed people in view of the fact that the uprising of the peasantry appears to be political and directed against the throne, which is doing everything possible to stop the disorders.

BIG COMMITTEE ON RECEPTION IS NAMED

G. A. R. Headquarters to Be Moved to Elektron Building.

The general committee on arrangements for the coming state encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic in Fort Wayne has just named a reception committee of more than 150 members to assist in taking care of the thousands of visitors who will be Fort Wayne's guests during the soldiers' gathering here.

On Monday the general headquarters of the committee were removed to the Elektron building, where commodious quarters have been secured on the first floor of the building, and where most of the committee meetings will be held in the future.

The Reception Committee.

The reception committee appointed is as follows:

Judge Walter Olds, chairman; Abe Ackerman, Samuel Ackerman, Clem P. App, Al C. Alter, George D. Adams, E. E. Anderson, P. J. Anderson, George Ashley, George B. Aldrich, A. F. Archibald, Harry L. Askew, Chas. E. Archer, Theo. Bley, T. J. Belling, Wm. Benedict, H. C. Berghoff, C. S. Bash, M. Baltes, John H. Base, S. F. Bowser, John A. Brown, Wm. A. Boyer, Jesse Brustus, H. C. Baade, Capt. W. F. Borgman, Conrad Bricker, Wm. N. Borden, Jesse Batchelder, F. C. Barnett, Robt. Bell, Chas. E. Bond, Dr. J. W. Bilderback, Abel Baldwin, Geo. Beimer, Thos. C. Beals, M. J. Barton, Geo. Bebler, C. F. Bicknell, Chas. Behm, Wm. P. Breen, L. A. Centivre, John W. Cook, Guy Colerick, E. Walter Close, J. C. Craig, Matthew Cramer, Wm. Carter, J. W. Clark, Enos Clark, W. H. Cushall, Ed C. Close, A. D. Cressler, Samuel Chaska, C. S. Covell, Stephen Chase, Judge Walpole Colerick, M. J. Cleary, J. A. Colyer, Louis F. Curdes, F. V. Culbertson, Wm. H. Drier, Myron Downing, Wm. Devlin, Al Daugherty, W. V. Douglass, Thos. Doyle, John Dreibliss, W. E. Doud, E. Gregg Davis, John P. Dongall, James Ecklebarry, Wm. Edmunds, David Eckert, Dr. Wm. N. Einslen, Fred Eckert, Rufus F. Eby, M. A. Ferguson, John R. Fox, Samuel M. Foster, John Ferguson, Louis Fox, Max S. Fisher, Leopold Freiburger, Julian P. Franke, John B. Franke, E. B. Fairfield, Chas. W. Fairfield, J. L. Fuchsumber, Jacob Funk, August Freese, Cy Fike, F. Furthmiller, Anslem Fuelber, Chas. B. Fitch, C. W. Fulton, C. M. Handy, Chas. M. Gillett, R. E. Greene, Fred Goebel, Wm. M. Griffin, Wm. Geake, W. O. Gross, Crawford Grisrald, Jos. L. Gruber, Frank Gibson, O. J. Guildin, Jesse Grice, Mayor W. J. Hosey, John W. Hayden, Alfred Hattersley, J. C. Hazelett, A. E. Hoffman, C. M. Henry, R. B. Hanna, Henry Hilbrecht Edward Helmke, G. S. Hanna, Herman Hartwig, I. N. Howenstein, L. P. Hurlburd, Gottlieb Haller, Jos. T. Hanna, Judge S. M. Hench, D. L. Harding, Marion B. Johnson, John H. Jacobs, F. L. Jones, O. S. Jones, John C. Jackson, C. P. Josse, C. K. Fairfield, Reuben Kaylor, Jacob Kinkeade, M. F. Knag, Wm. Kaough, M. Kinder, F. W. Kuhne, Joseph Richley, Josia King, W. D. Keyser, Jas. M. Kane, John W. Klett, Wm. M. Leeper, Ben Lehman, E. J. Lennon, Isadore Lehman, Thos. Lau, Geo. H. Loesch, George M. Lindemuth, Thos. J. Logan, C. J. Lose, Wilmer Leonard, Jas. M. McKay, F. J. Myers, Chas. McCulloch, J. F. W. Meyer, Jos. Mommer, jr., J. Frank Mungovan, David H. Majors, J. K. McCracken, Peter Mallett, Wm. F. Moellering., A. E. Melching, Amherst Miller, jr., Jos. W. Mason, H. C. Moriarity, A. J. Moynihan, S. D. Melsheimer, W. C. Herman Mackwitz, Dr. E. J. McOscar, A. R. McCurdy, C. C. Miller, H. M. Ninde, Dr. L. S. Null, B. R. Noll, M. F. Nagle, W. K. Noble, James Ogden, Owen Owens, Henry Ortman, Judge Edward O'Rourke, F. J. Potter, Joseph Parisot, A. H. Perfect, J. C. Peters, H. C. Paul, E. W. Puckett, Henry Pfeiffer, John N. Pfeiffer, Peter Pickard, George W. Pixley, W. D. Page, Chas. F. Pfeiffer, Chas. G. Pape, Chas. Pidgeon, Wm. R. Reffelt, Wm. Roudebush, W. H. Richards, Jacob Rhine, M. E. Rice, Chas. H. Rodenbeck, Frank M. Randall, A. L. Randall, Al L. Riegel, Thos. Ryan, Patrick Ryan, Capt. Chas. Reese, Sol Rothschild, Jacob Richhart, W. F. Ranke, Jas. M. Robinson, Murray Reed, Wm. C. Ryan, John B. Ryan, G. A. Rabus, Joseph Singmaster, Chas. Spalding, Scott Swann, John Schuler, Geo. W. Stout, Elias Stonebarner, F. E. Stouder, Dr. Geo. B. Stemen, Aug. M. Schmidt, Otto Seidel, Henry F. Schwartz, H. C. Sites, C. C. Schlatter, Theo. G. Seemeyer, F. M. Smith, D. C. Sutton, H. C. Stopher, E. Shuman, Chester Scarlet, Will W. Skelton, John A. Shonff, H. C. Schroeder, Henry P. Scherer, L. P. Sharp, Dr. H. V. Sweringen, Asa Turner, Thos. B. Toomey, George Torrence, Christian Tresselt, Theo. Titus, John A. Theime, Andrew Vogley, Friedman Voight, W. J. Vesey, Jacob Wormann, Enos H. White, F. P. Will, C. A. Wilding, Phil Wyss, Paul E. Wolf, G. Will Wilson, C. B. Woodworth, Abraham Weil, Isadore Will, Conrad Woebbeking, L. J. Ward, John W. White, Edward White, E. F. Yarnelle, Allen Zollars, H. C. Zollinger.

ATTENTION, LADIES

The "Jewel" Skirt Supporter and Waist Holder, also can be used with dress suits as a skirt supporter with equal satisfaction, made of nickel, put up in box with full directions how to use. Sold the world over at 25c. To close them out they go at 15c. Every lady should have one. Send stamps or coin. Address Miss Emma Grage, 517 Wallace St., Fort Wayne, Ind.

m-27-wkit

MONEY TO LOAN

On Real Estate or Personal Security. C. E. Pfeiffer, Rooms 6-7, Bass Block.

COFFEE AN ANCIENT BEVERAGE.

Coffee was first publicly drunk in England when Ted Edwards opened his coffee shop in London in 1652. He imported the idea from Cairo, in which city cafes have abounded for centuries back, there being no fewer than 2,000 there in the year 1663. French coffee, so much in vogue with certain drinkers, begins its history with Louis XIV. who drank the first cup. Taverns for the sale of coffee were first opened in Paris in 1672, and in the following reign they had increased to the number of 600.

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM

Cleanses and beautifies the hair. Promotes a luxuriant growth. Never Fails to Restore Gray Hair to its Youthful Color. Cures scalp diseases & hair falling. 50c. and $1.00 at Druggists

BIG SUDS MILLS IN ST. LOUIS ARE CLOSED

Young and Exquisite Mr. Busch Turns to and Heaves Coal.

St. Louis, March 30.—The strike inaugurated yesterday by the United Brewery Workers' union by reason of which 1,300 employes quit work in the twenty-one breweries in St. Louis and forty quit work in the two East St. Louis (Illinois) breweries to enforce demands for increased wages, has already had the effect of curtailing the output of beer. The breweries will continue to supply their city trade, but it is announced out of town trade has been abandoned for the time being. The firemen walked out last night, but the boilers in all the breweries were kept hot today by volunteers, mostly from the office staffs.

George K. Busch, cousin of August Busch and nephew of Adolphus Busch, appeared at the Anheuser-Busch brewery this morning, faultlessly attired, and ready to continue his regular work as "entortainer."

"I'll introduce you to a shovel and a coal pile this morning," said August Busch. "We've got to keep those boilers hot," and George K. Busch immediately fell to work with the shovel.

August Busch, who is vice president of the firm, has stated that he will work as a maister.

Three hundred oilers walked out from the different breweries this morning and it is stated that 1,100 bottlers will walk out during the day.

The bottlers' local of the United Brewery Workers went on strike this afternoon and 1,000 bottlers employed in the different breweries quit work.

The strikers are in continuous session at Concordia hall and the employers are closeted at the headquarters of the St. Louis Brewery company.

It was stated that the brewery drivers are not in sympathy with the strike and will not go out, although when the strike was inaugurated it was expected the drivers would walk out.

The locals now out are maisters and brewers, firemen, freight handlers, oilers, bottlers and laborers, comprising about 2,700 strikers.

TELEGRAPH RATES TO BE GIVEN A BIT OF A BOOST

Advance Said to Correct Only Figures Now Unreasonably Low.

New York, March 30.—No official statement was made today either by the Western Union or Postal Telegraph companies as to the new schedules of rates to go into effect April 1. It is stated, however, that the new schedule will increase the rates between some points. At the Western Union it was said that an equalization of counting tariffs had been made, one of them being an increase in the New York-Chicago rate from 40 to 50 cents for 10 words. The former rate from New York to Chicago, it was pointed out, was cheaper than the rate to Chicago from some places in Pennsylvania and other states from which this distance to Chicago was less than from New York to Chicago.

EFFECT IN FORT WAYNE.

Manager O. L. Perry, of the Western Union telegraph offices in Fort Wayne, explained Saturday that the revision merely meant the correction of a few rates which have been regarded as unreasonably low—lower, in fact, than the tariff to other points a shorter distance away, and he expressed the belief that the advance would not be of considerable magnitude as it affects Fort Wayne. The advance on rates between Fort Wayne and Detroit, Cincinnati, Columbus and Toledo is five cents over the old rate.

At the offices of the Postal company in Fort Wayne it was stated that no official notification of an advance had yet been received.

FILIPINO STUDENTS IN UNITED STATES A CREDIT

One Will Represent Illinois in Oratorical Contest at Emporia, Kas.

Washington, March 30.—New honors have been brought to the Philippine students, who are being educated in this country, by Miguel Nicdac, who will represent the state of Illinois in an interstate oratorical contest soon to be held at Emporia, Kan. Nicdac is a student at the State Normal school at Normal, Ill. He defeated all contestants for oratorical honors in that institution and won a gold medal. Then he was successful in a contest participated in by all the state normal schools and won the right to contest in the approaching interstate contest in which Wisconsin, Iowa, Illinois, Kansas and Missouri will be represented.

At Cornell university, the Philippine students have organized a sextet which has become one of the most popular organizations in the school.

At the normal school in DeKalb, Ill., the young Filipinos organized a champion football team, which recently defeated the faculty team.

WOLCOTTVILLE IS HIT BY EXTENSIVE BLAZE

Fire Wipes Out Half Dozen Business Houses and Loss is Heavy.

(Special to The Sentinel.)

Wolcottville, Ind., March 30.—Fire of unknown origin which was discovered between 12 and 1 o'clock this morning raged with fearful intensity for several hours in the heart of the business district of this place, wiping out half a dozen buildings, causing a loss estimated at from $12,000 to $15,000 and for a time threatening the destruction of the entire town. The flames were finally gotten under control at 4 o'clock this morning, and a summarized estimamte of the chief losses is as follows:

Wolcottville State bank—buildings, $1,200; fixtures, $500.

Michael Lambright, buildings, $3,000.

Martin Tegtmeyer, restaurant and bakery, $500.

John Haviland, pool room, $800.

A. L. Needham, groceries, $500.

Odd Fellows' lodge, building and lodge equipment, $5,000.

Mrs. Emma Cutler, building, $300.

So far as can be learned, insurance was carried to about half the above amounts.

Whole Town Threatened.

The fire was by all odds the most disastrous that has ever visited Wolcottville, and for a time it seemed that the entire village was doomed. A stiff breeze was blowing from the northwest and it was feared that the flames must certainly be carried across the street and wipe away the remaining portions of the business district.

Wolcottville's fire-fighting equipment, consisting of a hand engine, a hose cart and a hook and ladder truck, did magnificent work, but it was totally inadequate to cope with the spreading conflagration and its efficiency was further hampered by the lack of water available.

With the flames spreading at a rapid gait, aid was asked from Huntington and Fort Wayne, and preparations were made at both points to hurry fire apparatus to Wolcottville, but before train facilities could be secured the blaze was gotten under control, and the assistance was not needed.

Started in Empty Building.

The fire started in an empty building located on the west side of Main street, but its origin is unknown. It is believed that it was due either to spontaneous combustion or that it was the work of incendiaries, and public opinion seems to be pretty well divided upon the question. The building in which the fire originated was a small frame structure, one of two recently purchased by the Wolcottville State bank, and was shortly to have been moved to make way for the new building to be erected by the banking house for its home. It stood close beside another frame structure in which Martin Tegtmeyer conducted a bakery and restaurant, and lived with his family above his place of business.

Discovery of the fire was made by Eldo Pierce, an employe of the Tegtmeyer restaurant, who was awakened from his sleep by dense volumes of smoke which poured into his room from the adjoining empty building. He gave the alarm promptly, but by this time the fire had obtained a big start. So rapidly did the fire spread that Tegtmeyer was unable to remove either his household goods or his restaurant equipment. Neither of the two buildings was especially valuable. Directly to the north of the bakery building was a small frame structure owned by Mrs. Emma Cutler, and occupied by H. L. Sawyer as a cigar factory and "Jack" Sawyer as a barber shop. The building was totally burned, but the Sawyers got out most of their property.

Blaze Swept Southward.

Covering a distance of nearly a square, the blaze swept southward, destroying the Wolcottville State bank, located in a small brick building owned by Michael Lambright. The bank lost its fixtures, but the books, papers and cash in the vaults were unharmed. Next to the bank was a steel-covered building owned by Mr. Lambright and occupied by John Haviland as a pool room and a cigar store, and little of the stock was saved. Mr. Lambright had an insurance of $1,800 on the two buildings.

Where the Loss Was Heaviest.

The Odd Fellows' lodge building, a two-story structure and the most valuable of the buildings burned, was next to go. A. L. Needham, who had a grocery stock on the first floor, succeeded in getting out a good portion of his stock, but the Odd Fellows lodge, on the second floor, lost practically its entire equipment. The building was valued at $5,000 and was insured.

The progress of the blaze was checked when the flames reached the Cellers block, a brick structure with a double wall, and the further damage was slight, though the stock of the Cutler drug store and that of the Carrier & Co. dry goods store were hurried into the street in fear that the building would be consumed. The Home Telephone company's exchange was located in the second floor of this building, and the switchboard was torn out and the office equipment moved into the street in fear of the fire.

Directly across the street from the burning buildings is a long row of residences, and but a little further down are nearly all the remaining stores in the town. It was for a time believed that the flames would sweep across the street, but this was prevented, though in a number of instances the heat was so intense that glass across the street was shattered.

It is believed that the greater portion of the burned district will be rebuilt at once.

KILLED BY LIGHTNING.

Lafayette, Ind., March 30—The body of Marshal Lyon was found today under a shattered tree in the woods near Buck Creek. He taught school in Washington township and had been missing since Tuesday last, when he took shelter under a tree which was struck by lightning, killing him.

DAVID P. MURPHY A SUICIDE BY THE ACID ROUTE

Engineer Found Dying in Aveline Hotel—Prepared for It.

David P. Murphy, an engineer running on the Grand Rapids between Fort Wayne and Richmond and living with his mother at 2523 South Webster street, swallowed an ounce of carbolic acid in a room at the Aveline hotel about 9 Saturday morning and died within a short time afterward without having spoken except to mutter "water" to Ed Watters, the colored porter, who entered the apartment as he became unconscious.

He left a number of notes that had evidently been scribbled hastily and read: "Frank: Place me next to 'Chick.' Good-by, best wishes to all. Pay what I owe." This was addressed to Frank Murpny.

Another was to John Murphy, saying: "You will find me dead in the Aveline hotel. Don't tell Mollie." There was another sealed note addressed to one of his brothers which the coroner did not open. He had a watch, but no money in his pocket.

Put Clothes on Chair.

After entering the room Murphy removed his outer clothing and swallowed the acid and then rang the electric bell. A bell boy responded and saw him writhing in agony and ran to the porter, who was the first to get to the room. He was frothing at the mouth at the time and Dr. E. M. VanBuskirk was called. Murphy was still breathing when the physician arrived, but died within a few seconds. Dr. H. A. Duemling arrived later and took possession of the notes and the watch.

The acid was bought from A. W. Koehn, prescription clerk at L. S. Soest's drug store, 2522 South Calhoun street, about 7:30 Saturday morning and he stated at the time that one of his sisters wanted it for cleansing purposes. He purchased some cigars at the same time and as Koehn handed him the bottle he said:

"Now, don't do like 'Chick' Stahl did."

"Well, I should think not," was the reply.

Murphy was around the hotel lobby Friday night and took breakfast there next morning with Lee Ivins. He was in good spirits at the time and as he went to his room he joked to the elevator boy. When he asked Clerk John Pauley for a dark room nothing was thought of it for the reason that it was believed he desired one in which he could sleep better in the daytime.

The death caused a big sensation and the hotel lobby was crowded with people drawn there by curiosity and who remained until the deputy coroner had concluded his examinations and notified members of the family, who ordered the body removed to the Peltier undertaking establishment.

No Cause for Worry.

Murphy was about thirty-three years of age and single and had no apparent cause for worry.

He made his home with his mother, Mrs. Catherine Murphy, and his home surroundings were of the most pleasant character and members of the family are at a loss to understand why he took his life. He was born in Dunkirk, N. Y., and came to Fort Wayne from Buffalo when he was about twenty years old. He was engaged in the saloon business at Baker and Calhoun streets for a time and sold his interest there, going to Garrett, where he became a fireman on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad.

Later he took employment with the Grand Rapids and Indiana and was regarded as competent and careful and received advancement. He had been laying off for several days, having returned from his last trip on Wednesday. He was a member of the local lodge of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers.

When he first came to Fort Wayne he joined the Hibernian Rifles and when the Shamrock baseball team was first organized he was a member of the club.

"Dave" Murphy was widely known in Fort Wayne and enjoyed favor of great popularity with his friends. He was genial, whole-souled and companionable and had a temperament in which one would not exect to find any abiding place for suicidal impulse. He once took a lively interest in political affairs and in the campaign of 1896 was especially prominent in the affairs of the democratic party. He displayed great aggressiveness and energetic spirit in that campaign and was a very enthusiastic and influential organizer.

News of his death and especially the rash means by which it was compassed was a great shock to a host of friends who held him in high esteem.

INDIANA TEACHERS ELECT.

Members of Southern Association Adjourn Convention.

Indianapolis, Ind., March 30.—The Southern Indiana Teachers' association today elected officers as follows:

President—R. J. Aley, Bloomington.

Vice President—J. W. Riddle, Lawrenceburg.

Second Vice President—R. V. Vonderschmidt, Greencastle.

Secretary—Miss Dorothy Moran, Bedford.

Treasurer—M. H. Stuart, Indianapolis.

Executive Committee—F. W. Cooley, Evansville; J. H. Scheil, Rushville; Franklin Hoyt, Indianapolis; B. D. Remy, Franklin; J. A. Linebarger, Rushville.

The teachers adjourned at noon after the election of officers and the conclusion of the papers on the program.

HOMESTEADS IN SOUTHEASTERN COLORADO

Farmers looking for a good piece of farming land should investigate Colorado. A chance of a life time. Write for full information.

J. A. NYE, General Agent,

Union Pacific Land Dept.,

910 Marquette Building, Chicago.

ACCUSED MAN SINKS IN PAROXYSM OF TERROR

Leopold, Chicago Murderer, Again Breaks Down on Witness Stand.

Chicago, March 30.—Leonard Leopold, one of the defendants in the Margaret Leslie murder trial, was called to the stand again today for cross-examination, but before many questions could be asked of him, he fainted and fell from the witness chair. The court proceedings were postponed to await an improvement in his physical condition.

Leopold fainted yesterday after making a sudden rush from the witness stand. He was ill the greater part of the night, but today declared that he felt able to take the stand.

At the order of court a physician was summoned to examine Leopold. An hour later the physician reported that Leopold was suffering from sheer fright and terror, and that he would not be able to appear in court during the day. "I understand that condition," replied Judge Ball. "I felt like that several times during the civil war."

The trial was then adjourned until Monday.

INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION ASKS INFORMATION

Seeks Light on Changes in Indiana Laws Relating to the Railways.

Indianapolis, March 30.—In response to a request from the interstate commerce commission, and probably playing its part in furnishing the information desired by President Roosevelt in his railway regulation program, the Indiana railroad commission has compiled the changes in old and addition of new laws concerning railroads enacted since 1902.

All along the line the changes are noted, in freight and passenger traffic and in the operating department. The two-cent fare, provisions for safety appliances, baggage provisions, restrictions imposed by the recent shippers' bill and railroad commission bill—these and others show the extent to which the public corporation, the state, is taking over the supervisory control of the railroads.

The recent two-cent fare law is one change enumerated. The railroads are required to carry the 150 pounds of baggage free on a full ticket commercial samples are declared to be baggage, and required to be carried as such. The charges for baggage in excess of 150 pounds is to be 1 cent a mile for each 100 pounds, with a minimum charge of 25 cents less than 500 pounds and 50 cents on over 500 pounds.

Since 1902, according to the report, which was prepared by Commissioner McAdams, the railroads have been required to have power-brakes, grab-irons, handholds (on sides or ends of freight cars), standard drawbars and automatic couplers. Provisions have been made against dangerous structures along or above a railroad track. Air brakes are required on all motor cars.

With reference to train rules and employes, the following changes have been made in Indiana since 1902: The law now requires the company to publish printed rules for operation of trains; place same in hands of employes and file with commission, and to examine trainmen each six months for eighteen months and then annually; requires commission to call a convention of operating officers and employes annually to discuss accidents of preceding year; crime for any agent, officer or employe to be intoxicated while on duty in train movement, or to run trains or give orders so to do in violation of the printed rules or in violation of the laws of the state; in case of accident causing loss of life, commission may report person guilty to prosecuting officer; act required to be posted in all cabooses, depots, train dispatchers' offices and on all bulletin boards at division points.

The changes enumerated then take up the shippers' bill and the railroad commission bill, both passed by the last general assembly, and gives the main provisions of each.

Following comes the enumeration of the full-train-crew law; the law requiring all companies operating dining-cars to pay a state license of $1,000 a year; the law aimed to prevent local freight train crews from selling grain cars to elevators; the sixteen-hour law; the law providing for the disinfecting of cars; the law permitting electric interurbans to cross steam lines at grade.

Before closing by giving the reports that the railroads have to furnish to the commission, the bureau of statistics and the state board of tax commissioners, the analysis sent to Washington enumerates the following crimes declared since 1902: Confining live stock in cars longer than twenty-eight hours without feed, water and five hours' rest, penalty $100 to $500; officer suffering passenger car to be locked, penalty $5 to $500; officer operating passenger car without ax, sledgehammer, saw and bucket, penalty $10 to $100; transporting diseased stock, penalty, damages accrued; climbing on moving train, trespassers, penalty $3; obstructing highway or street crossing by employe, train must be cut and sixty feet clearance made, penalty $3 to $20; running crossing not interlocked without stopping, penalty $100 to $1,000 and jail six months to one year, and if death results penitentiary two to fourteen years; deceiving engineer or motorman as to approaching train or crossing, penalty same as above; stopping trains on railroad crossing, penalty $100 to $1,000 and jail six months to one year, and if death results, penitentiary two to fourteen years; failure to sound whistle at highway crossings, penalty $10 to $50, if death results, penitentiary two to fourteen years.

FISHWIFE LINGO IS FASHIONABLE IN CHICAGO

Mayoralty Campaign Brings Out Choice Line of Epithets.

Chicago, March 30.—The Fishwife methods, which have become predominant in the local municipal campaign, seem to increase every day. The real issue at stake, which involves the method of improving the local transportation system, has been almost lost in the flood of invective, vituperation and libel suits threatened and actually begun. Threats of criminal prosecution are being hurled back and forth between individual politicians and between the newspapers supporting the rival candidates. Such choice epithets as "liar," "perjurer," "thief," "grafter" and "human polecat" are of every day occurrence.

There has not been the slightest change in the attitude of the opposing parties on the actual issues of the campaign and they have during the last few days been discussed less and less, while the republican and democratic speakers have devoted their time to proclaiming their party leaders to be innocent of any wrong-doing or evil intent and have accused the other party as being all brands of political bandits headed by arch-pirates of the deepest shade of black.

Meetings are held in the interests of both parties throughout all parts of the city almost every hour of the day between noon and midnight. The greater part of these gatherings are, of course, at night and all of them are largely attended by enthusiastic persons.

Actual figures on the local result are exceedingly difficult to obtain. The city of Chicago is normally democratic in a municipal campaign, but this year there are strong delegations which have gone from the republican ranks to Mayor Dunne because of their distinct refusal to vote for Busse. On the other hand, there is a large sized element in the democratic ranks which does not approve of much that Mayor Dunne has accomplished or failed to accomplish and these will also bolt the party ticket.

The actual amount of these desertions it is impossible to estimate. The party managers as usual claim with much emphasis the coming election of their candidates. Mayor Dunne asserts that he will be returned to office by a plurality not less than 30,000. The republicans claim an equal excess in votes for Busse.

BOMBSHELL TOSSED INTO FORAKER CAMP

Taft Will Be Candidate for Senator as Well as for Presidency.

Cincinnati, March 30.—In reply to the statement made public by Senator J. B. Foraker a few days ago, Charles Taft, proprietor and editor of the Cincinnati Times-Star, gave out the following today on behalf of his brother, Secretary of War Taft:

"Senator Foraker's statement indicates that he is running for the presidency and for the senatorship. The friends of Secretary Taft are urging him for the presidency. As the senator has included two offices in this primary contest, Secretary Taft's friends accept the proposition and will make it a distinct contest; Taft for the presidency or senatorship or Foraker for the presidency or senatorship.

"If the republicans of Ohio by their votes at the primaries indicate that they prefer Foraker for the presidency or senatorship Secretary Taft is eliminated from the political situation.

"If the people of Ohio indicate Secretary Taft for the presidency or senatorship Senator Foraker is eliminated from the political situation in Ohio.

"This is a direct contest between the friends of the administration of President Roosevelt and his opponents. We are willing to submit it to the republican voters of Ohio and the sooner the better.

(Signed) "CHAS. P. TAFT."

AFFLICTED MAN'S DEATH BROUGHT ABOUT BY SEIZURE

Joseph Gering Dies from Suffocation in Epileptack Attack.

Joseph Gerig, 27 years old and a son of Mrs. Josephine Gerig, who lives about three-quarters of a mile north of Cedarville, was found dead late Friday afternoon by his mother, who had become alarmed at his prolonged absence and gone in search of him.

He was subject to epilepsy and fell face downward in the mud in one of his seizures and death was brought about by suffocation. He left the house during the afternoon to cut some wood and although he did not return as early as he was expected his mother thought he had gone to the home of a neighbor.

As night came on and he did not return she instigated a search and found him dead in the barnyard. He was unmarried and had been subject to epilepsy since his birth. Coroner J. E. Stults was called and made an investigation Saturday morning.

OUR YOUNG FOLKS PAGE

Easter Morn.

Easter morning, bright and fair;
Happy children everywhere.
Easter blossoms, pink and white;
Easter bells that ring with might.

Easter grace and Christ's dear love
Fall upon us from above.
Easter blessings o'er us all;
Easter prayers from lips do fall.

'Twas upon the Easter Day
An angel rolled the stone away,
And our Lord from tomb of night
Rose to heaven's glorious light.

So the holy Easter time
Sacred is and most sublime;
Precious in the sight of God
Who sent to us the Son he loved.

ANNIE JAMES.

LETTER ENIGMA.

My first is in cat, but not in food;
My second is in coal, but not in wood;
My third is in sun; but not in moon;
My fourth is in late, but not in soon;
My fifth is in come; but not in go;
My sixth is in river, but not in flow;
My whole spells the name
Of a day most dear;
And it comes to us all
But once each year.

What the Easter Rabbit Taught Artie.

BY MAUD WALKER.

Artie was not what might be called a very, very bad boy, but he had one bad trait, which was the imprisoning of little wild animals. Sometime before Easter he had gone into a big field full of corn shocks (which had been cut and stacked there for the cattle that were allowed to pasture in the valley) and had adroitly set a trap to catch a rabbit. "I want a real live Easter rabbit," he had said to himself that morning when he saw the Easter pictures in a newspaper. "I don't care anything about toy rabbits nor picture rabbits. I must have a real live one with pretty fur on it and long, long ears."

So he had studied out the means of trapping an innocent little gray rabbit that got its living from the big and friendly corn shocks that filled the field, where the cattle were turned every day to get their fodder. On catching the little thing prisoner Artie laughed with glee. The harder the poor captive fought for liberty the more Artie laughed at it, saying:

"Now, don't be a little dunce, rabbie, for you can't get away. I've got you safe and sound. I'll feed you and give you a nice big cage. If you ever become tame I'll let you run about the yard with a little rope tied about your neck, so that you can't ever get far away should the notion take you to do so."

That afternoon Artie made a cage by nailing slats of wood across one open side of a small box that he found in the barn. Then he put the unhappy and badly frightened rabbit into the prison, scattered bread, corn and other bits of food on the floor for his victim and also placed before it a tin cup of water. Had anyone said to Artie that his conduct was wicked he would have said it was not so; that he was kind to the little rabbit and gave it a warm cage, with plenty to eat and drink without its having to hunt for it. Indeed, he would have said that the rabbit was much better off in his keeping than in the woods and fields. That shows how much Artie knew about such things at that time. But wisdom came to him within a very short time.

One morning—it was the Saturday before Easter—Artie decided the cage of his little "Lady Grey" (as he called the rabbit) needed cleaning. So he pulled off a slat and put in his hand to take out the little prisoner, that he might put it into another box he had brought for the purpose. As he thrust his arm into the cage he tore his wrist on a nail which pierced the closed side of the box. Unconsciously he withdrew his arm with a cry of pain, and began to stop the flow of blood with his handkerchief. So much occupied was he with his hurt that he forgot about the opening he had made in the cage and suddenly the little rabbit ran out, fairly leaping over Artie's bending figure. Off it went like the wind across the yard. Artie, forgetting the bruise on his wrist, went in mad pursuit of his former prisoner. The yard was fenced in by a high wooden paling and the rabbit tried in vain to pass between the palings, which were very close together. The height of the fence made it quite impossible for the little animal to leap it at such close range. Thus pressed, the rabbit ran about hither and thither, dodging Artie from this and that side or corner of the yard. Then the wind, which is always friendly to the wild things of nature, blew suddenly and fiercely across the yard, dashing dust in Artie's eyes and at the same time blowing the gate open. Out went the little rabbit through the opening the wind had so kindly made for its exit. And as soon as Artie could clear his eyes of the dust he took out in pursuit as fast as his legs could carry him.

On down the big road they went, the little rabbit gaining on Artie at first, but soon losing ground, for it had been a week in confinement and had eaten scarcely anything. Consequently it was in a very weak condition. To add to this the long chase it had endured in the big yard had exhausted it.

Artie's wicked little heart bounded with pleasure as he saw himself gaining on the rabbit. They were now off the main road and going over a hill toward the river half a mile beyond. Artie hoped to catch the runaway before it gained the heavy woods that bordered the river, for then its chances of escape would become easier, inasmuch as it could dodge behind stumps and fallen trees or crawl into a hollow log.

But Artie's poor little victim seemed to realize that life and safety lay within the big woods, where its home had been before it ventured into the field of corn shocks over the hill. So it put forth every energy and redoubled its speed for one last terrible run for beloved life. Artie also quickened his flying legs, determined to recapture the pretty little animal that was struggling so for its liberty.

Into the woods it dashed. Artie following close behind. Round a fallen log and to its furthermost end—which, ah, lucky accident! was hollow. Into the place of concealment darted the little gray rabbit, its heart no doubt beating almost out of its quivering body. Artie saw where it hid and took his seat close to a stump which faced the hollow log about five feet away. "I'll sit very quiet here, and after while Lady Grey will think no one is near and will come slipping out to find food and water, and maybe her father and mother, too."

So Artie sat patiently beside the stump, half hidden by it. But the time passed on and on, the sun went high and higher toward the meridian, and still no rabbit came from the hollow log on which Artie's eyes kept fastened.

After he had sat there for at least an hour Artie heard a creeping noise behind him, and, looking back, was so frightened at what he beheld that his hair stood right up on end and his eyes bulged from their sockets. A rabbit almost as large as an elephant stood near him, its great eyes looking straight through him, while from their depths shot sparks of fire. Artie's blood ran cold in his veins and he tried to cry out, but fear made him dumb. He crouched beside the stump, hoping to become invisible to the giant rabbit that stood menacing him. Then, one by one, other huge rabbits—all as large as the first terrifying one—came into line, forming a circle at last about him. Then one, a horrid long-eared one, came to him, and before he could say a word begging for mercy the monster had grabbed him in his paws and carried him to a very large fallen tree, into whose hollow trunk Artie was thrust. Then bars were fastened over the opening and he found himself a prisoner. As he lay there, tears streaming from his eyes, crying loudly for his mother and father, there approached him the same little gray rabbit that he had held imprisoned for a week and that had led him into this woods. It came quite close to his prison and sat looking at him.

"Oh, oh! I want to get out of here," wailed Artie. "Lady Grey, can't you use your influence with those giant rabbits to have me freed? I shall die in this place—away from my dear mamma and papa and friends."

"You have water and food; what more can you ask?" said Lady Grey. "You are taken good care of here and will prove a great novelty to us. We'll have much sport in watching you in your prison cage. If you become tamed sufficiently we shall let you out sometimes, but we'll keep a rope tied about your neck to prevent your running away, should such a notion come into your head. You see, the tables have been turned; that's all, my young friend. If it was good sport for you to keep me in a cage as a curiosity and source of amusement it may prove the same to us in having you our victim. Rabbits are but learning from human beings. Your example has been followed."

"But I'm a human being, not an animal," wailed Artie. "I need my mamma and papa and my home and my toys and my chums and my—my—freedom. Oh, please, please see if you cannot do something to get me out of here!" And Artie beat his poor hands and head against the strong bars that held him a prisoner.

"Oh, no indeed, you are quite too funny to be let go. Oh, don't be a poor dunce, boy, for we've got you good and strong. You are ours now, just as I was yours this morning. Ah, ha! How do you suppose you'll pass your Easter Sunday?" Then the little gray rabbit really smiled at Artie in a most tantalizing manner.

"Oh, oh, tomorrow is Easter!" wailed Artie. "And my momma has fixed so many nice Easter eggs for me. Oh, oh, I'm so unhappy! I shall die in this hollow tree. Oh, why did I not stay at home?"

"Why did you capture me?" asked the little gray rabbit. "I was doing you no harm. I never once came near your house nor menaced your happiness. You trapped and imprisoned me and made me as unhappy as you now are. I was kept boxed up. I was parted from my dear mother, who mourned for me day and night. My play-fellows pined for me. My heart was so heavy that I wept all the days and nights that you kept me in prison. But for an accident to you I should still be in that hideous prison suffering as you are now suffering. In vain did I plead with you by trying to get away, but you only laughed at me."

Artie now began to realize the cause of his predicament. By his own wicked conduct he had brought about this terrible punishment, which he now saw was only just. He lay in the tree meditating some time. Then, calling to the little gray rabbit who was still watching him through the bars, he said:

"Call together those who imprisoned me and let me make to them a proposition."

"Lady Grey" did as he requested, and within a few minutes the great giant rabbits were sitting about his tree prison, waiting to hear what he had to say. Artie spoke as follows:

"If you will give me my freedom, Sir Rabbits, I'll promise to never imprison another wild thing—animal nor bird—while I live. And more than this, I promise to do all that is in my power to have every other boy follow my example. I'll work and talk against taking wild creatures captive, for now I understand how wrong it is, for imprisonment makes them as miserable as it does me. Please give me my freedom and you'll never regret it. I'll be the truest friend on earth to you and all other wild creatures. Never before did I understand how cruel it was to hold helpless things in captivity."

"Close your eyes and fall asleep. When you awake you shall be free." So spoke one of the giant rabbits. Then all withdrew and Artie was alone. Immediately his eyes closed and he slept and dreamed. Pretty soon he heard a soft step near him and awoke. As he did so he saw the little gray rabbit run from the hollow log past him. He was sitting beside the stump, and the sun was full in his face, shining from overhead. Artie jumped up and looked about him. Then he shook off the dead leaves and said aloud: "Dream or no dream, I've been taught a lesson. Never again shall I try to capture a real live rabbit for Easter. I have been a very wicked boy. Now I must hurry home. Mamma will be looking for me."

A rabbit almost as large as an elephant stood near him.

Tom's and June's Easter Morn.

BY ANNIE JAMES.

Tom and June, little brother and sister, were up very early on Easter morning. The day before their mother had fixed a dozen very funny eggs for Easter, and also several very pretty ones. Also a pretty little nest with a white rabbit in it stood on the mantel in the dining-room. And on the breakfast table were bowls and tall vases of Easter lilies, for Tom's and June's mamma always observed the holy day of Easter with much preparation.

For breakfast eggs were served in various ways, Tom and June always preferring to eat theirs—soft-boiled—from the shell with a tiny spoon. "Why," said Tom, as he dipped the rich yellow food from the clear white shell, "it wouldn't seem like Easter should I eat the eggs in any other form than this. It's like eating a nut from its shell."

"And what is fuller of meat than an egg?" asked June, herself dipping from another pretty shining shell.

"You must not forget to be thankful for such nice fresh Easter eggs, my dears," said their mother. "And do not forget that on this day of all days it is your duty to perform what acts of charity you can. Have either of you any plans to carry out before time for services this morning?"

"I have, mamma, dear," replied June. "And I want you to fill a basket for me as soon as breakfast is over. There is a poor old couple living down near the railroad station. I saw into their house one day last week when I went with Anna Smith to the station to meet her papa on his return home from a business trip. Oh, how poor the little place—which is just a shack, half tumble down—appears to be. And the old woman sat in a chair in the door, trying to get a breath of air and a sunbeam that stole over the high buildings nearby. I said to Anna then: 'That old couple will not have a very bright Easter unless someone takes pity on them and shares some happiness with them.' And right then and there I decided to do what I could this morning to make their day brighter. Oh, yes, I almost forgot to tell you that the old man seemed to be ill, for he was lying on a cot near the door as if he, too, were trying to get a breath of fresh air and a peep at the stray sunbeam."

"There is something that may come to handy, Junie, on your little visits of kindness," said June's father, who had laid aside his morning paper as June told her story of the poor old couple. And he took from his purse some money, which he handed across the table to his little daughter.

"May I go with you?" asked Tom, always wishing to aid his sister in any good work she took in hand.

"Yes, I'll need you to carry the basket," smiled June. "What are boys good for if not to lend their mighty strength in a good cause?"

"Instead of giving it all at football or in the gym," admitted Tom, a husky chap for his 12 summers. "All right, I'll promise to carry all the loads if you'll do the talking. Talking to poor old people or sick ones whom I have gone to help is not in my line. I always feel such a clumsy brute and fear I'll say something to make the unfortunates feel hurt or cause them to think I'm trying to get a laurel wreath for my pol through deeds of kindness. I'd rather take my gifts when they are away from home, place them on a table or at the door and then vanish into thin air before they return to thank me. I never know what to say when people begin to thank me for any little duty I have performed. So I'll tote the basket and you, June, may do the talking."

"All right," laughed June. "I suppose, being a girl, talking comes easy for me. Isn't that so, mamma?"

"Yes, I believe our sex carries off the palm for flow of conversation, either necessary or unnecessary." And June's mamma joined her in a laugh.

"Well, it is a good thing to be gifted with 'gab,' my dears," said the father, a naturally silent man. "I've found it very convenient to have a tactful and clever wife who could sometimes talk me out of a dilemma or a bad business proposition. And now that I've a daughter who gives promise of inheriting her mother's talent I feel that my future is safe in their hands."

"You mean on the ends of their tongues," corrected June. Then they all laughed at the quick repartee of June who was not only a most generous, sympathetic little girl, but a fun-loving and mischievous one as well when the occasion presented itself.

So the Easter breakfast was eaten with happy conversation to make it digestable and enjoyable. After the meal, while June and Tom ran to their rooms to dress for Easter services—for they would make their visit to the poor old couple before going to church—their mother went to the kitchen to fill a basket for her children to take to the old man and woman that had so touched June's tender heart a few days before.

As the clock struck 8 June and Tom left the house with a big basket and a pasteboard box. Tom carried the basket and June the box. They promised their mother they would be on time at the church for Sunday school, saying their "services" at the home of the old couple would not take more than an hour of their time, counting in the minutes spent in going and coming.

As June and Tom approached the door of the old shanty—a tumble-down old brick house of one story with crumbling walls and sunken roof—where the old couple lived who were to be the recipients of their generosity, Tom pushed June in advance, saying:

"You are the general and I the private. You must do the lip service, you know."

June tapped gently on the door. But to her disappointment there was no response. I declare, I believe they are gone!" she said. Then she tapped more loudly. But still no sound from within. "I'll make bold to try the door," said Tom, turning the knob which immediately responded to his hand, the door opening without any more ado. June and Tom, on the step, looked into the poor room and noted that the occupants had probably just gone out. A little fire was still in the cracked stove in one corner of the room. The bed was unmade since it had been slept in over night. Some garments—apparently those worn every day—were thrown carelessly across a chair showing that the old couple had dressed in a hurry. On the table near the bed was a telegram envelope, torn open. June gasped: "What bad news do you suppose the poor old people have had?" she asked.

"Let's make bold to go in and see," suggested Tom, entering as he spoke and placing the basket on the floor, for it was a heavy one. June followed and closed the outer door, for the morning was too chilly to leave it open.

"Do you think it would be wrong for us to look at the telegram?" Tom asked, his eyes on the open envelope. "It might explain whether or not the old couple will be back soon. You know, we do not want to leave these things if no one will be here to enjoy them."

"I don't know," faltered June. "You know it is very meddlesome to read other people's letters or telegrams, but in this case it might not be wrong."

Tom took up the envelope and looked inside it. "No danger of my meddling in this instance," he said dryly. "They have taken out the message. From the envelope I can gain nothing. Wish I were a Sherlock Holmes and I'd soon have the whole secret in a nutshell."

"An eggshell would be more appropriate on Easter," smilingly suggested June. But further conversation was hushed by a footstep outside the door and a hand tremblingly placed on the door knob. June ran to the door and opened it, bowing and smiling into the faces of an old couple who stood there looking at her in surprise. The old woman was partly supporting the aged man on her arm, but both were feeble.

"You must excuse the boldness of my brother and myself in daring to enter your house while you were away, but as this is the blessed Easter morning we felt that we might make you a bit happier by coming in and paying our respects and leaving a basket of Easter dainties, together with a box of Easter blossoms."

"Why, bless your dear young faces," said the old lady, entering, with her husband on her arm, as she spoke. "How bright and cheerful to see two pretty children in the house. You must sit down and tell us who you are and how you came to remember us on this beautiful Easter morning."

With the greatest tact and sweetness June explained how she had seen them one day while passing by, and how she had remembered their looking so ill. For that reason her brother and herself had come to call on them and wish them a happy Easter.

Tom, always bashful under such circumstances, was trying to say something bright and happy to the old man, who had lain down on his cot. But he hushed to hear what the old lady now told them.

"Well, my dear children," she began, "I must tell you how timely your sweet call has been. This morning we received a telegram from our son, whom we had not heard from for many years—and whom we had feared was dead—telling us that he was on his way here; that he would arrive on the 8 o'clock train from the south. He has been in the living country of South America. Somehow his letters must have been lost, for this is the first time we have heard from him since he reached that far-away land. Well, full of excitement, we went to the station to meet him. We found that the train is three hours late. Oh, what would we do to pass the time till then! And to make it harder we had anticipated the joy of his company for our Easter breakfast, which, though very poor, would seem a feast having him here to share it. But after he arrives we'll no longer want for necessities of life. His telegram says, 'Bringing plenty to father and mother.' Bless our boy. Oh, how we have needed him."

"Well, our visit is indeed timely," said June, "for now the dinner shall all be spread and waiting for your son. Please let me fix it on the table before I must go." And without waiting for reply June had the table cloth brushed neatly and was placing upon the table a plate of fine roast chicken, some cold boiled tongue, jelly, salad, a loaf of white delicious bread, a loaf cake, fruits and raisins. Then, last of all, she placed in the center a bowl of Easter eggs, but fit to eat as well as to look upon. They had been deviled and placed in hand-painted shells. A bouquet of Easter lilies also adorned the table which June now carefully covered with a cloth till the longed-for guest should arrive.

"Oh, you dear children, how can we thank you," cried the old lady, tears dowing from her eyes. "All we had to offer to our dear son on his return was a bit of bread and cheese and a cup of tea. You see my husband has been very ill and had to throw up his work. So the money he had saved while in health was all gone when the telegram arrived to give us hope. Though we both knew our Lord would not desert us in our hour of need. And see—how you dear ones have come to cheer us and minister to our wants? You shall receive your rewards, my dear, dear boy and girl. This Easter morn you have been thoughtful of an old and sick couple. Your presence has cheered us and made us quite well again."

In a weak voice the grateful old man added his thanks to his wife's. Then Tom and June, feeling that they must be off to Sunday school, shook the aged couple's hands, received their blessings and promised to run in in the evening and meet the "boy," who would be so glad to thank them for the timely kindness to his parents.

As they hurried down the street their hearts were full of happiness to know that they had brought a little good cheer and assistance to those in need. Tom said: "Well, I wish they might have had soft-boiled eggs instead of deviled ones for Easter. That's the only way to eat 'em on this day."

"Oh, I guess they won't mind how they're fixed, so they are nice," said June. "But, come, get your mind off from such worldly things and tell me of some deserving person to whom we may give this money papa handed to me for charity's sake."

"Well, I've got the place for that," said Tom. "After Sunday school we'll call on a sick boy in the slums. There's a place for it, all right."

"Do you think it would be wrong for us to look at the telegram?"

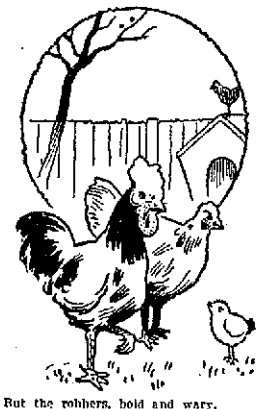
A Timely Warning.

There was trouble in the barnyard,
There was old Nick for to play,
For the hens, the chicks and roosters
Had assembled in the hay

To express great indignation,
And to solemnly declare
That the morning after Easter
There was not found anywhere

One lone egg to serve as nestling;
Every one had stolen been.
And the hens, the chicks and roosters
Said they thought it was a sin.

For those hens were all industrious,
Each one going to her nest,
Every morning after breakfast,
Where she did her level best.



But the robbers, bold and wary,
Caused the hens to loudly say
They would go on strike next Easter,
And not one egg would they lay.

So they made their resolutions,
Asking all who would to hear,
That there'd be an eggless Easter
On the next forthcoming year.

Queens of England.

Mary, not only queen of England, but sovereign as well, was born of Katharine of Arragon, Henry VIII.'s first wife. The date of her nativity was February 18, 1516. She was the third child born to Henry and Katharine of Arragon, but the other two (males) died in their infancy.

Mary's first years were spent in the close companionship of her fond mother, who looked after her daughter's education with strictest fidelity. Mary was a musical prodigy, for it is related that when but three years she could "play on the virginals."

While Mary was still an infant Francis I. of France entered into negotiations with Henry VIII. for a marriage between the baby princess and the dauphin, heir to the French throne. But nothing came of this proposed betrothal. A little later—when Mary was in her sixth year—a treaty of marriage between her and the Emperor Charles V. was signed. The Emperor was 23 years old at the time.

When Mary was about nine years old Charles V. heard the court gossip from England that Henry was contemplating a divorce from Katharine of Arragon, and the disinheriting of the Princess Mary. He straightway broke his marriage contract with the little princess and soon married Isabel of Portugal. It is a strange coincidence that Mary—late in life—married Philip II. of Spain, the son of Charles V., who had spurned her. She was some 11 or 12 years Philip's senior.

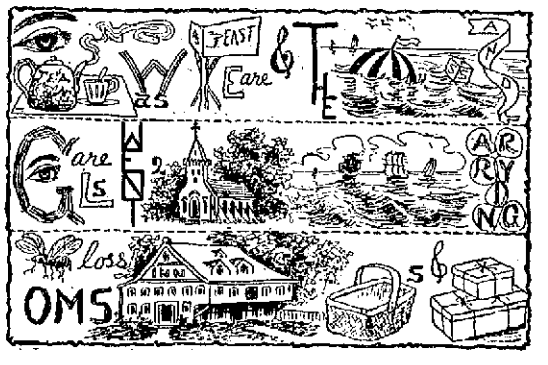
Before coming queen Princess Mary's life was full of disappointments, imposed wrongs, degradations and deep grief. Her health was also wretched and her mind dwarfed. It is not so much a wonder that her reign was one of sickening bloodshed, which gave to her the title of "Bloody Mary," when one follows her path through the first 20 years of her life and notes its many turnings. From

Mary, 1st.

a sweet-tempered little maid with a precocious mind and quick intellect she grew into a soured and disappointed woman, her ambitions smothered in the bud—even her birthright taken from her by her own father. She became a narrow-minded bigot, ernst and relentless. But Mary's worst enemies declare that she was not so much a monster as a tool in the hands of unscrupulous ministers and privy councilors who wielded a mighty and evil influence over her, physically weak woman as she was.

Mary Tudor was in her thirty-seventh year when she became England's sovereign queen and died in her forty-second year.

MARY GRAHAM.



THE VALUE OF CROP ROTATION.

Suppose a five-year rotation is practiced on a given farm. Let this rotation consist of corn yielding thirty bushels per acre, crimson clover yielding one and one-half tons per acre, Irish potatoes yielding 200 bushels per acre, wheat yielding fifteen bushels per acre, timothy hay yielding one and one-half tons per acre and running for two years. The problem is to find out the amounts of plant food removed by the various crops. The corn with the stover would take forty-five pounds of nitrogen, fifteen pounds of phosphorus and forty-six pounds of potassium; the crimson clover sixty pounds of nitrogen, fourteen pounds of phosphorus and sixty pounds of potassium; the Irish potatoes thirty-four pounds of nitrogen, twenty pounds of phosphorus and seventy-eight pounds of potassium; the wheat, with the straw twenty-three pounds of nitrogen, twelve pounds of phosphorus and fourteen pounds of potassium; and timothy hay seventy-six pounds of nitrogen, thirty pounds of phosphorus and ninety pounds of potassium. In five years there would be taken from the soil by this system of cropping 238 pounds of nitrogen, ninety-one pounds of phosphorus and 294 pounds of potassium. Suppose, however, that the crimson clover crop is plowed under. There would be sixty pounds of nitrogen added to the soil presumably taken from the air, as the crimson clover is a leguminous crop and has the power of assimilating atmospheric nitrogen through the micro-organisms which reside in the nodules growing on its roots under favorable conditions.

There will be fourteen pounds of phosphorus and sixty-six pounds of potassium more in the soil than would have been there if the crimson clover had been cut for hay and removed entirely from the land. Under these favorable conditions there would still be 178 pounds of nitrogen, seventy-seven pounds of phosphorus and 228 pounds of potassium removed from the soil in five years. Follow this practice up for fifty years, and we find that 8,900 pounds of nitrogen, 3,850 pounds of phosphorus and 11,400 pounds of potassium will have been removed from the soil by this system of crop rotation. Is it any wonder that the land should become exhausted under these conditions, and yet this is not overdrawing a condition which has prevailed on many farms.

It will be argued by some that a large per cent of the fertilizing material contained in these crops has been returned to the land. This might be true on a stock or dairy farm, but on thousands of farms where clean culture has been practiced comparatively little has been returned to the soil. Suppose, however, that half of all the elements removed by this system of crop rotation has been returned to the soil, there would still be 4,450 pounds of nitrogen, 1,925 pounds of phosphorus and 5,700 pounds of potassium to account for.

The needed nitrogen can be obtained from the air through the growth of leguminous crops, but the supply of phosphorus and potassium removed from the soil would require an application each year of 600 to 800 pounds of phosphoric acid and 500 to 1,000 pounds of sulphate of potash. Suppose, however, that the soil through the stores which nature has provided can supply two-thirds of the needed elements of plant food, it is still evident that an application of from 100 to 200 pounds of acid phosphate and fifty to 100 pounds of sulphate or muriate of potash would be necessary to maintain the land in good condition for crop growing.

ANDREW M. SOULE,
Director, Virginia Experiment Station.

DAIRY WORK ON THE FARM.

The successful dairyman is mostly all cases is a reader of several agricultural and dairy papers and finds much useful information from careful reading of good dairy literature.

Many stables have poor ventilation and many dairymen do not realize the value of plenty of sunlight and pure air as a disinfectant and its aid in the production of first-class milk.

White-wash is a cheap and easily applied disinfectant, and is the best of anything to give the stable a good appearance.

Cement floors are conceded by most all dairymen to be the most sanitary and if the cows are properly bedded, it will give better satisfaction than plank.

Land plaster is an excellent absorbent to use in the gutters, and its use increases the value of the manure to a large extent.

In producing milk for the city trade use the Babcock test for the herd and you will have no difficulty in keeping the test close to 4 per cent at all times.

In no kind of dairying is intelligent and discriminating judgment more needed than in producing a certain amount of good milk every day in the year, and without the use of such judgment all the rules and plans that one might give would be of no use.

The designation of any particular hour for milking would be inexpedient in view of the fact that milking time must be regulated by the time and facilities of reaching the city or station.

At the very first sign of anything wrong with a cow that is being milked, she should be separated from the herd until all danger of infection through her milk or by her presence in the herd is passed.

Whenever there is the want of condition the milk should not be used for family purposes and should be submitted to close inspection at once.

It is mistaken economy to put off feeding the cows in the stable until everything in the pasture is consumed.

Many dairymen find it very difficult to keep up to their contract during the late summer and fall months, when if they would begin ensilage, they would experience very little difficulty.

The danger of pasturing late clover and stalk fields more than offset the value of feed saved, and it cannot be depended upon to produce an even flow of milk.

FEEDING CATTLE FOR PROFIT.

In a large number of farm yards during the winter the fattening of a few steers, say two or three carloads, is a supplementary work. It is aimed to get better than market price for feed put into beef. The majority of farmers who follow out the idea of feeding a few beef animals have not the time nor inclination to study deeply the feeding problem.

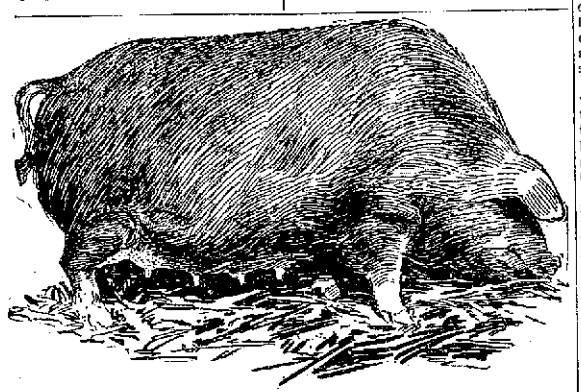
They are very busy with the actual work of the farm, and outside of what their neighbor, the big feeder, teaches them and what they pick up from the journals and papers that go to their reading tables, they have very little knowledge of the actual science of feeding.

The selection of good feeding cattle is of first importance. It depends entirely on the feeder himself and on his own experience his profits or losses (so far as the value of the cattle being fed is concerned) depend.

A young steer of good breeding, a grade of half pure bred, at least, is best. His past care and condition when put into the feeder's hands will have much to do with the profit he makes.

Generally, in the central west, the steers are bought in the summer and put out on good grass. Also plenty of hay is provided in the feeding yards if the grass is at all thin.

It is surprising what an amount of hay a few steers will consume, even when on the most succulent of forages. And good steers always turn every mouthful of roughness into profit! Bright oat straw, clover and timothy, wild hay, alfalfa and stover are all used in the corn belt.



No. 1. A fine type of Tamworth's Brood Sow that raised nineteen pigs in two litters.

Gradually they are worked up to "full feed" by December, and they eat heartily and gain in weight rapidly. Shelled corn, ear corn, or cracked corn mixed with a few ground oats, oat hulls and waste mill sweepings comprise the fare. Anything seems to be good feed if it will keep them eating and gaining.

Shelter must be had for all cattle on feed. It is a waste of feed, time and money to subject them to extreme cold winds and wintry blasts of snow and sleet. It is wise to provide sheds of some kind under which they may lie or stand at will. The floors of these sheds should be of dirt, but they must be dry. Good feeding yards are necessarily located on well drained spots.

BUYING COWS ON THEIR MERITS.

In buying or selling cows, the rule is to pay for the cow at the rate of $12 per gallon of milk given per day that is rich enough to show 3½ per cent of fat. To this price add or subtract $1.00 for every one-fourth of per cent. By this rule, a cow is bought entirely on her merits.

As soon as a cow becomes dry, the dairyman usually sells her. He is not willing to keep her if he can procure one that is fresh. When buying the fresh cow, he incurs the risk of bringing disease into his herd and also of procuring a vicious animal. It is better to hold on to a cow that has been tried and found profitable than to replace her with one that is unknown, as the brief space of time saved by the change is but little compared to the difficulties that may be encountered by introducing a new member into the herd.

KEEPING MILK SWEET.

Milk is kept wholesome after leaving the cows by a system of safeguards observed during milking in the dairy house and while the milk is in transit from the farm to the consumer.

The precautions observed during the milking are sterilized white duck suits for the milkers, careful washing of hands after each separate cow is milked, milking through a sieve into the pail, and straining the milk when it is poured from the pail into the can.

The "fore" milk, as the first milk that is drawn is called, is also discarded, thus preventing any bacteria which may have found their way into this part of the milk from getting into milk that is kept.

All the milk is exposed to the barn air but a very few minutes and is taken into the dairy just as soon as the cans are filled.

When Peary visited the Arctic regions in 1889 he found some radish seed in an open box in an attic of the fort which had been exposed for sixteen years to a winter temperature of 60 to 70 degrees below zero. Some of these seeds were sent home and last year produced 50 per cent of a crop.

BEAUTIFY THE HOME GROUNDS.

There are many reasons why the home should be made more attractive without as well as within, but probably the one of most importance is the influence that beautiful surroundings may exert upon the minds of children.

A well kept lawn with shade trees, flowering plants and vines will unconsciously develop in the child's mind a love of home and of the beautiful in nature that may in later years repay many fold the expense involved, while bare and cheerless surroundings will engender a feeling of discontent as well as a lessened capability to appreciate the refinements of life.

The comfort of all occupants of the home should be considered. A leisure hour during the heat of summer may be spent with more comfort and refreshment on a shady lawn than elsewhere.

The women of the house especially appreciate and have a right to ask for cleanly and pleasant surroundings.

The value of the premises is materially enhanced by the judicious planting of trees and shrubs. The place in which a tree stands, generally determines its value; if in a forest, it may be worth $10 for fuel, if on the lawn it may add $100 to the value of the place.

The matter of expense can scarcely be urged as a reason for the failure to make improvements in this line in country homes, as there need be but a trifling outlay of money.

Horses, labor, good soil and manure are all available on the farm, and native trees and shrubs may usually be found in abundance in neighboring fields and woods.

A definite plan should be formed before planting is begun. In order to meet with success in planting, it is essential to have a definite plan of procedure. A simple plan will answer; in fact, the simpler it is the better it will be, but it must be explicit.—Frederick Cranefield, Wisconsin Experiment Station.

GLEANINGS.

A great deal of rotten corn is reported from southern Illinois, owing to the heavy late fall rains.

It is not unusual for farmers to dispose of from six to eight tons of pecans in a single day at Cureo, Texas.

The Middle States farmer whose land is valued at $150 per acre finds himself in competition with the Western farmer, whose land has cost him less than one-third that sum. The cheap land will raise as much corn as the high priced land and brings the same price in market. That's the rub.

Turkeys are plentiful in Kentucky, which is the greatest turkey state in the Union. It is claimed that the meat trust, which cornered the turkey crop last year and forced prices up temporarily lost over $1,000,000 when they tried to sell out.

Two years ago the Michigan legislature appropriated $70,000 as rewards to counties building good roads, the basis being $1,000 for stone roads and $500 for gravel, the counties paying the balance. The fund has all been expended and the legislature will probably appropriate $150,000 this winter.

The churches of East Greenville, Pa., are helping the township supervisors to build good roads.

The government of Victoria, Australia, has appropriated $35,000 for good roads by prisoners. Each prisoner who does his work well will be paid a regular daily wage, the amount to accumulate until his release, when it will be paid to him in a lump sum.

Massachusetts has a state roads commission consisting of three men. Since 1893 the state has built 800 miles of roads and has spent $5,500,000 in this work and in other good roads movements.

A Florida man has invented a road building machine by which the dirt is carried upon it with sliding scrapers. One man and a mule will load it as quickly as eight men could load it with shovels, and the material is easily dumped and readily distributed.

THE HIRED MAN'S SIDE.

A Minnesota hired man complains that the men up in that country and in the Dakotas as well are expected after a hard week's work to put in Sunday cleaning out the barns, hauling hay, filling up the grain boxes and so on, and he complained about it. No man has to work for a farmer of that kind because there are plenty of sensible men who do not expect such unreasonable service.

Some farmers do not seem to think that a hired man ever belonged to a church, attended an institute or had any social pleasure whatever. Consequently, it never occurs to them that these things should be granted to the hired man as much as anybody else. If more consideration was given to the hired man in matters of this kind, good ones would not be so scarce.

Any man who takes pride in his work and has some self-respect, will much prefer to stay in the same place two or three years under a yearly arrangement than to hire out for seven or eight months every year. I think this is a bad plan, both for the man and the farmer.

If farmers who can afford it would build comfortable cottages for their help, they would get the services of many good men, and their wives would come in mighty handy to help out at the big house occasionally.

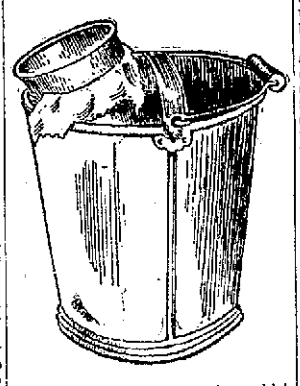
Labor unions are trying to organize the farm laborers into unions of their own and tie them up to the American Federation of Labor. I want fair play myself and I want to see others have it. I don't believe we will get it any better by belonging to the unions than we do now.

The question of farm labor is becoming a very serious one in the south. The negroes who since the war have been working for $10.00 a month and rations—consisting of a peck of meal and five pounds of bacon every week—are leaving for the coal mines and railroads of the north. Good, white farm laborers would not get along in the south and the farmers down there are in a tight place.

If farmers would have a regular pay day and could depend upon getting their money on the nail, that would help mightily. As a rule farmers pay their men by doling out a dollar or two when asked for it, and at the close of the season neither side is satisfied with the final settlement.

It naturally makes a hired man sore when the boss intimates that the reason he doesn't pay him regularly is because he wants to help him save money. Nobody is fooled by this sort of talk and it only creates dissatisfaction.

The man who will neglect or hesitate to do any little act of courtesy for the women of the farm or who is grouchy and independent, insisting upon dropping everything the moment the sun goes down, has no place on a first-class farm.



No. 3. Milk pail with strainer which prevents dirt from getting into milk. Once the dirt is in, it is not easily taken out.

WHEN THE LAMBS COME.

This is the time when the flockmaster must be up and doing day and night. If he dreads the night work and prefers the fireside he need not be surprised if he loses half his crop of lambs.

Begin two weeks before lambing time to feed the ewes some grain. A mixture of equal parts in bulk of wheat bran and oats is a good feed. Commence by feeding lightly, say a peck to fifty, and increase the amount a little each day until you are feeding a half bushel of the mixture twice per day. If they are thin in flesh and the grain is likely to start the wool, give a light feeding of roots each day.

If the flock has not been having a variety of roughage in the form of clover hay, bean pods, corn stalks, etc., add, if possible, some one of them to the ration. If you have been feeding largely of timothy hay, by all means use clover and cornstalks from now on. Do not expect that the ewes will keep in good condition and give the lambs a good start in life on a narrow ration made of mostly timothy hay. As the time approaches for the lambs to begin to come accustom the flock to being confined in the shed at night, but give them plenty of pure air. Treat them kindly, and be with them a good deal, so as to let them become accustomed to your presence. Now keep the shed well bedded with clean, dry straw.

The first lambs will come about five days before the end of the fifth month. If there is a storm about that time, be on the lookout, to render assistance when needed.

Partition off some pens four or five feet square on one side of the shed and as the lambs arrive, put the mother and lamb in them, which will prevent the flock running over the little fellows when small. When in the small pen, one can help the lamb to get his first meals, if necessary, much easier than if running in with the flock.

If young ewes are inclined to disown their lambs, they are pretty sure to become attached to them after being confined with them a few days. When the ewes have been well fed and the milk starts at the proper time, they enjoy having the udder relieved occasionally, and the maternal feelings seem to assert themselves very readily.

After the first lambs get started, a place can be fixed where the mothers and lambs can run together and use the small pens for the new arrivals. This arrangement makes it very convenient for feeding grain and roots to the ewes, and in such quantities as they seem to need them.

The best of clover hay should be supplied at this time and the little lambs soon learn to nibble the heads and leaves, which will help them. If a creep hole is furnished for the lambs to run through into an adjoining stall or room, they will enjoy a play there and can be coaxed to eat some grain, like a little bran and middlings, put in a trough high enough so they can reach it, but not run over it and get dirt in it.

RIGHT TIME TO SPRAY.

You must spray if you would have sound fruit. There is no other way. Begin by spraying the orchard, vineyard, and berry patches just before the growth starts in the spring. The second application should be made ten days or two weeks after the first and the third about two weeks after the second.

If the trees or vines are badly infested a fourth application should be made about two weeks after the third. If an application is followed immediately by a hard rain the application should be repeated as soon as possible.

If this plan is followed and the work is well done with properly prepared mixtures there will seldom be any need of further attention in this direction during the season.

The solutions used in these sprayings should be combined fungicide and insecticide, preferably bordeaux mixture and a poison. If the above directions are followed they will meet the requirements for preventing about 90 per cent of the common fungous diseases and insect pests.

B. F. Wyman of Sycamore, Ill., raised sixty tons of citrons on five acres and got $10 a ton for his crop.

Farmer Gallagher of Walla Walla, Wash., declares he raised seven tons of alfalfa per acre from three crops this year.

The negroes under the direction of Rev. John C. Coleman have started a northwestern homestead movement on government land in the western states.

TO CURE MILK FEVER.

The use of oxygen as a cure for milk fever is now well established, but if it can be used in the form of air, as described below, it is surely cheaper and it is at hand at all times.

Dissolve 2½ drams potassium iodide in one quart of water previously boiled, and keep the solution as nearly as you can at the temperature of the body blood.

Then draw every drop of blood from the cow's udder, and clean with soap and water; when dried, disinfect the udder and teats with an antiseptic solution.

Then take a small glass funnel and attach to it a rubber hose about four or five feet long; affix to the end of this hose an ordinary milking tube, insert the milking tube into the teat, and slowly pour in the solution, dividing it equally between the four teats.

When this is done, apply massage to the entire udder for four to ten minutes every hour, until the cow comes to her feet.

Do not allow the calf to suck during the time the cow is being treated. If the cow is costive, remove the contents of the rectum by hand.

In case of weak heart, small doses of aromatic spirits of ammonia may be given with water every hour. Avoid large, bulky doses of any kind, or the patient may suffocate from same.

If the patient is not on her feet in eight or ten hours the above may be repeated, but it is rarely necessary. This is practically the Schmidt treatment, and is almost as specific.

Dr. Hartwig says he has treated 167 cases of milk fever in 1903 in this way, out of which only six cases proved fatal, and 161 made nice recoveries.

It has been demonstrated to the veterinary profession that the potassium iodide in this treatment is not responsible for its success, but that the oxygen administered with the solution deserves the credit.

He therefore concluded, says Dr. Hartwig, to make an experiment with two cases in which the potassium iodide was entirely omitted, otherwise the above treatment being carried out to the letter, with the exception that a little more air was allowed to enter the udder while injecting. Both of these cases recovered and are giving their usual flow of milk.

THE FEEDER ON THE FARM.

Keep the live stock off the alfalfa fields during early spring.

Reports from the range predict that within a very few years sheep will take the place of cattle; but it is best to take a conservative view of the matter, and "go slow."

It costs less to feed a blooded animal and no more to shelter him than the scrub, and the profit and satisfaction far discounts keeping the latter.

Don't stint the brood sows. It may seem extravagant to feed them mill feed, but in reality it is economical.

The care of the growing pigs should not slacken. They must progress from start to their finish on the block.

Do not let the bumper crop of corn lure you into stocking your farm with feeders beyond its capacity.

Do not waste the straw. It is good for live stock, although it contains little nourishment and is not palatable. Feed it with a highly nitrogenous ration and it will pay almost as well as first-class hay.

If you will study the market reports you will observe that good live stock is always in demand and sells well, while scrubs are slow sale at low prices. There is always room at the top for good cattle, hogs, sheep, horses and mules.

Have you ever seen one of the little heaters that can be set right into the watering trough in cold weather and keep the water warm for the stock? Fine things. Good for cattle, too. Ice cold water must be warmed up somehow after it has been drunk. It costs to feed warmth into stock that way. The small heaters are cheaper in the long run. The cows will do enough better to pay.

See that there are no draughts in the stable. However, provide ventilation. The former pulls the cattle down, and the latter keeps them healthy and growing in value as well as weight.

Don't guess that the water is open so that the cattle can get a drink. Be sure of it. Go down to the watering place and see to it that every head of stock gets all it wants to drink. It is the cow that is scrimped for water that scrimps you at milking time.

If you are thinking about raising baby beef do not make the mistake of starting with calves of the dairy breed. Some people do.

Calves for baby beef may be had from dual purpose cows and fed separated milk or from a good class of beef cows, and permit them to suck the cows.

Corn alone is not as good for fattening as corn and cob meal. The latter lightens the feed and makes it more easily digested.

Beet molasses contains so much potash salts that purging is often caused particularly when it is fed in anything but moderate quantities.

Feeders who are using corn and alfalfa will find a little cotton seed, say from one to two pounds per day, a valuable addition. This can be increased three or four pounds during the thinning stages. It is a bit expensive but makes prime beef which usually brings enough more to make up the difference.

NOTES OF THE ORCHARD.

If you forgot to lay down your raspberry vines last fall and cover them with dirt you will probably be disappointed in your crop next year.

If you are thinking of starting a new orchard write to your state experiment station, describe the quality of your soil, location, and ask for a list of varieties best adapted to your conditions.

Buy no fruit trees that have not been inspected for scale, and always get a guarantee from your nurseryman.

Better buy young trees from nurseries near home.

If your peach trees next spring look as though they had been winter-killed do not be in a hurry to cut them down. They may come out surprisingly well.

Find out what your soil is good for. It may be that fruit will pay better than any other crop.

In some parts of Virginia Professor Whitney, of the Government Agricultural department, says that farmers are raising ten bushels of corn on land that would every year produce $1,000 of fruit.

It is generally believed that a temperature of 12 degrees below zero will kill all peach buds, but they have been known to stand colder weather than this.

The presence of a large body of water near a fruit orchard tempers the coldness of the winter, and the coolness of the water in the spring prevents too early starting of the buds.

Georgia fruit growers are pretty thoroughly converted to winter spraying, and it is becoming more popular in other states.

Give the San Jose scale a dose any time between January and the leafing period.

IN THE POULTRY YARD.

Wyandottes would make a good cross on Brahmas or Cochins for eggs and meat.

For best results, a cockerel should be not less than nine months of age when mated.

No harm results from mating the cockerels and pullets of the same hatch. The danger lies in breeding the pullets with their sire.

The broiler months, in the general market, are from January to July.

Howe's ration for broilers is as follows: First ten days—one pint corn meal, one tencupful bran, one teaspoonful ground meat, one raw egg, one teaspoonful soda, one teacupful cold water; bake two hours, and feed crumbly. After ten days feed ground wheat, oats and corn moistened.

The Rhode Island Reds make very good broilers.

The best way to cure a hen of eating eggs is to catch her and chop off her head. Any reliable trap nest will soon arrest the guilty one.

Sudden changes of weather, either excessively cold or excessively hot, checks the egg yield. Those eggs, however, that are fully formed, the hen must lay, but the uncomfortable weather checks the progress of the incomplete eggs.

Pigeon-sized eggs, like double-yolked eggs, are indications of an overfat condition.

The blood spots on eggs are caused by the rupture of a minute blood vessel while the hen is laying. It does the hen no particular harm, and in no way detracts from the value of the egg.

The cause of soft-shelled eggs is over-fat.

Infertility is caused by both over-fat and sluggish males.

There is no strain of Single Comb White Wyandottes. Single combs crop out in all strains occasionally.

The Single Comb Brown Leghorns will lay the most eggs of the Leghorn family; the Rose Combs will probably do the best winter laying.

The Blue Andalusians are of the same class as the Minorcas, and are excellent layers.

Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds are apt to throw single combs, feathers on the legs and all shades of plumage. The same trouble will be found (excepting color) with Wyandottes.

NOTES OF THE HOG LOT.

Peanuts and acorns are sometimes fed by Southern farmers and make fine bacon.

The grand champion prize of the International Stock Show was awarded to a Yorkshire belonging to Thos. H. Canfield, of Lake Park, Minn.

Do you notice that some of your heavy hogs lose the use of their legs during the winter? This is due mainly to lack of exercise and succulent food.

Keep the pigs on their feet during the winter and make them rustle for their feed.

Many farmers feed swill from dirty barrels and then wonder why their pigs are troubled with scours. These swill barrels are often full of virulent germs.

Select the kind of hog you want to grow and then grow the best. If you go in for bacon hogs don't make the mistake of buying the lard types of sows.

It's a mistake to have pigs come in the middle of winter.

Some farmers are liberal with their feed, but stingy with shelter. They will shovel out plenty of corn, then see their pigs pile up in a bunch in a fence corner and shiver for hours in a cold wind, thereby losing all value of the corn.

Do not neglect to keep plenty of wood or coal ashes where pigs can get at them all the time.

If you find a runt in the litter don't waste too much time trying to build him up, but look after the good ones.

H. E. Putnam, of North Dakota, sold a 700-pound hog last year which he says never saw an ear of corn. He was raised on wheat, barley and clover.

The sow that produces only two or three pigs should go into the pork barrel and the pigs along with her. They will never be useful as breeders.

Too much fat on brood sows sometimes makes small litters.

No. 2. Shetland Pony Mare, Strawberry, winner of Champion Prize at the English Royal Stock Show.

FERTILIZING WHEAT.

For thirteen years the Ohio experiment station has been conducting experiments with fertilizers on a farm which had been reduced to a very low state of productiveness by exhaustive cropping. In these experiments corn, oats, wheat, clover and timothy have been grown in a five-year rotation, each crop being grown every year, and the fertilizers have been applied to the corn, oats and wheat.

When acid phosphate has been used alone, eighty pounds per acre on corn and oats and 160 pounds on wheat, the increase yield on the five crops of the rotation has reached an average value of more than $18.50 per acre, leaving a net profit of $16.00 per acre over and above the cost of the fertilizer.

When to this quantity of acid phosphate were added 430 pounds of nitrate of soda and 360 pounds of muriate of potash, those being distributed over the three cereal crops and raising the total cost of the fertilizer to $21 for each five-year period, the total increase has risen to a value of $48, leaving a net gain of $22, or more than $4 annually.

One-third of this land has been left continuously unfertilized, an unfertilized plot adjoining every one that has received fertilizers. For the last eight years of the test the yield of wheat on this unfertilized land has been nine and one-half bushels per acre; a yield which has been increased by acid phosphate alone to an eight-year average of twenty bushels per acre, and by the complete fertilizer to twenty-nine bushels.

It has thus been possible to raise the yield of this worn land from less than ten bushels of wheat per acre to an average of twenty-nine bushels, and to accomplish this result by a method which has not only paid its way, but has paid in addition an annual rental for the land of more than $4 per acre. It will be seen that while the first cost of the acid phosphate used alone has been much smaller than that of the fertilizer carrying nitrogen and potassium also, yet the net gain is much greater from the complete fertilizer than from the acid phosphate alone.

Other experiments on the same station farm have shown that farm manure, taken directly from the stable to the field after being re-enforced with some carrier of phosphorus, such as acid phosphate or the powdered rock from which acid phosphate is made, may completely replace the nitrate of soda and muriate of potash used in the test above described, thus reducing the necessary expenditure for the fertilizer to that for phosphorus alone.

In these experiments the manure has been applied to the corn crop in a three-year rotation of corn, wheat and clover, at the rate of eight tons per acre, and has increased the yield to a nine-year average of sixty-two bushels of shelled corn per acre, followed by twenty-five bushels of wheat without any further manuring, the total increase on the three crops of the rotation reaching an average net value, after paying for the phosphate, of $35 per acre, or $9 per acre annually after paying $1 per ton for handling the manure.

NEWS OF THE FARM.

Joseph Reinecke of Seneca, Kansas, harvested forty bushels of wheat to the acre on his land, then sowed it to buckwheat and got fifteen bushels of that crop last season. Total yields of the two crops was $86 per acre.

It is now pretty well settled that the apple crop of the United States is about 35,000,000 barrels. This is about 12,000,000 barrels more than we raised in 1905, but the demand is good and prices will probably be higher later in the season.

The Department of Agriculture introduced from China and France in 1864 a small amount of sorghum at a cost of about $2,000. Now the annual value of the sorghum crop is estimated at $40,000,000.

The government has established an experimental farm in Texas for tobacco growing.

It is said that the country roads in Illinois are the worst in the United States.

The National Grange is fighting the free distribution of seeds by the government.

The first peppermint grown in this country was planted by an Englishman at Constantine, Mich., 55 years ago.

The Texas farmers' union is considering a plan to establish a system of banks in connection with the chain of cotton warehouses now being established by them.

The peanut crop of the United States now amounts to 11,000,000 bushels annually and brings from 80 cents to $1.00 per bushel.

Michigan farmers are going largely into the business of raising clover seed. It is a very profitable crop as the price usually ranges between $5 and $7 per bushel.

We sent abroad nearly 30,000,000 bushels more wheat last year than during 1905. This helped to keep up the prices

NEW YORK BANK HAS BEEN FORCED TO SUSPEND

Widely Known Corbin Concern is Pinched by Tight Money Market.

New York, March 28.—The Corbin Banking company today assigned for the benefit of creditors to George Austin. The two members of the company are George S. Edgell and Austin Corbin. Mr. Edgell is president and Mr. Corbin vice president of the Manhattan Beach Hotel and Land company.

At the office of the company the following statement was given out:

"The Corbin Banking company is a firm of private bankers, consisting of George S. Edgell and Austin Corbin. The assets exceed the liabilities by over one million dollars. The principal assets consist of valuable real estate, which could not be sold except at a sacrifice in time to meet maturing obligations. The members of the firm deemed it best for the creditors, therefore, that they should make an assignment. The creditors will undoubtedly be paid in full."

The Corbin Banking company was established by the late Austin Corbin, sr., who was for many years the controlling influence in the Long Island Railroad company.

Mr. Austin said a rough estimate placed the liabilities at $1,700,000 and the assets at $3,000,000.

"The assignment was due to the maturing of obligations," said he. "Times are hard and money is high. The company owns four hundred acres of land at Manhattan Beach and Far Rockaway, which is worth $5,000,000, but it could not be sold today under existing conditions for $1,500,000. You can not get any one to buy real estate at present. There is other valuable real estate in the south and west, but loans and contracts prevented it from being disposed of."

BRUNO HACKS ARMS IN ATTEMPT TO END HIS LIFE

Had Been Ill and Wandered Away from Home on Ross Street.

John Bruno, formerly employed as a fireman on the Nickel Plate road, hacked his arms and legs with a penknife just before noon Thursday in an attempt to end his life and while he succeeded in losing a lot of blood his wounds are not dangerous and he will recover.

Bruno had been ill for some time and had also been drinking and when he left home in the morning his family became alarmed and shortly before noon his father, James Bruno, and Dave Bruno, a brother, started in search of him. He was found back of Lindenwood cemetery lying beside the roadbed with the blood trickling from injuries he had inflicted.

Both the right and left arms and wrists show that he drew the blade of a dull knife across them in several places, making jagged cuts. There was an incision on the inside of the right leg below the knee and two on the left. His family was induced to search for him by the fact that he had threatened to take his life. The city ambulance was called and he was taken to St. Joseph's hospital, where his wounds were attended to by Dr. W. W. Barnett.

JIM HILL'S ROAD IS WINNER ON STOCK ISSUE FIGHT

Supreme Court of Minnesota Overrules Lower Court in Noted Case.

St. Paul, Minn., March 28.—The state supreme court today upheld the Great Northern railroad in its contention that it had the right to issue the $60,000,000 of stock, authorized by the board of directors some months ago, and which was enjoined by Attorney General Young, who claims that the company should first come before the state railroad and warehouse commission and submit to an examination to show the necessity and the purpose of the issue. This contention of the state was upheld by Judge Hallam in the Ramsey county district court, who ordered an injunction to issue. The supreme court today reversed that decision.

The opinion of the court was unanimous, Chief Justice Start delivering the opinion of the court.

W. D. FAIRBANKS' HOME BURNS.

Brother of Vice President Loses $30,000 Residence.

Champaign, Ill., March 28.—The $30,000 home of W. D. Fairbanks, brother of Vice President Fairbanks, burned to the ground near Mansfield early Wednesday morning. The fire started either from lightning or from combustion of paint, which was distributed in cans all over the house.

PUTS AN END TO GAMBLING.

Waco, Tex., March 28.—Five wagon loads of gambling paraphernalia were seized by Constable McNamara last night and this officer, who was elected on an anti-gambling ticket, says gambling is at an end. The recent tragedy at Fort Worth has crystallized sentiment all over Texas on the subject.

LAKESIDE WOMAN DRIVES DRUNKEN MEN FROM HER HOME

Husband Covered Up His Head and Refused the Task—City Court.

Taking for granted that the sworn testimony of Patrolman James Barr, in the city court Thursday, was true, there is a certain Lakeside man who should relinquish to his better half the nether portion of his outer raiment for the reason that he lay in bed Wednesday night with his head covered while she routed two drink befuddled bricklayers who had mistaken the saloonless suburb for a certain portion of the city bounded on the south by the county jail and on the north by the meanderings of St. Mary's river.

Barr got the two men and under the names of John Johnson and John Doe each of them was fined $5 and costs and both cancelled their obligations to the offended majesty of the state of Indiana. The policeman was called to the Lakeside drug store by the report that the two men were insulting women and he found them after they had knocked at the doors of several houses and been routed by the woman whose husband was afraid to undertake the job.

Johnson had two twenty-dollar bills and a check for a thousand dollars when he was arrested and said that during the afternoon he had separated himself from $160 and had nothing to remember his coin by but that dryness of the covered bridge variety, and enlarged thinking department and a fleeting memory of rouged faces. Doe stuck behind the bars all night and when he got out this morning his sparsely vegitated cranium seemed to bother him a lot.

The Other Cases.

A society young man whose principal occupation is turning night into day, was one of a trio that was giving popular selections in three different keys at Calhoun and Columbia streets at 2 o'clock a. m. Patrolman Elliott advised them to go home, but the one in particular was bent on telling the policeman his business and was so very persistent that he got a ride in a blue-bodied, red-wheeled wagon maintained by the safety department of the city government.

Coram Reske was up for provoke, but Gus Papas, the provoked, got mixed in his dates and after some testimony on the case the prisoner was discharged.

BIG SHOE FACTORY WILL SOON BE STARTED

Wayne Shoe Company to Embark in Manufacture With 200 Employes.

The Wayne Shoe company has just closed a lease upon the basement, third, fourth and fifth floors of the new Randall building at Harrison and Pearl streets, and will at once embark in the manufacture of men's and boys' shoes on an extensive scale. The new factory, which will give employment to more than two hundred operatives from the outset, is expected to be in complete operation within ninety days.

It means an important addition to the industrial institutions of Fort Wayne, and marks the first extensive departure into this line of manufacture in this city. The Wayne Shoe company, organized five years ago to do a jobbing business in boots, shoes and rubbers, has been most successful, and the demand for a factory where the goods could be produced by the company itself has grown so pronounced that the important step forward was determined upon some time ago.

Will Double Its Capital.

The capital stock of the Wayne Shoe company, at present $50,000, will be doubled in order to provide for the advance into the manufacturing field. Theodore G. Seemeyer is president and general manager of the company, with William F. Moellering as vice president and Robert Millard as secretary and treasurer. The company has done a very extensive wholesale business all over this territory, and with its own factory will be able to still further extend and enlarge its scope of trade.

The present quarters of the company on West Columbia street will be retained as offices and salesrooms, and the big floor space under lease in the Randall building will enable the company to install a modern shoe factory of the most approved type. The machinery has already been purchased and it will reach Fort Wayne next month, while a staff of workmen has already begun the remodeling of the factory rooms to meet the requirements of the new industry. The location is central and the quarters light, sanitary, new and in every way desirable for manufacturing purposes. The first and second floors of the building are to be used as general offices by the Fort Wayne and Wabash Valley Traction company.

Officials of the Wayne Shoe company believe the growing demand for a big manufacturing shoe concern in this territory makes the enterprise one of especial promise, and it is expected to develop into one of the most important manufacturing institutions in the city.

GOES TO PRISON FOR LIFE.

Muncie, Ind., March 28.—Lewis Ledbeter, who shot and killed Orda Kirkwood in the saloon of Edward Gillespie on the night of January 4, was found guilty of murder in the second degree on the opening of court this morning and was sentenced to the penitentiary for life. Ledbetter is 43 years old and will go to Michigan City prison.

CITY IS BOMBARDED BY FURIOUS STORM OF RAIN AND HAIL

Chief Damage Reported is from Greenhouses Which Were Wrecked.

A furious downpour of rain and hail descended upon Fort Wayne Wednesday evening, and the deluge was accompanied by high wind and an electrical demonstration that blended into one of the most severe storms in recent years. Despite the tremendous volume of water which fell, however, the chief damage reported from the storm is from the greenhouses, where the glass coverings gave way before the bombardment of hailstones and the expense of repairing the shattered wreckage will amount to a total of many hundreds of dollars.

The storm transformed the streets for the time into literal rivers, and it flooded low-lying sections and hundreds of cellars in all sections of the city. The rivers were sent booming upward by the vast volumes of water which had fallen, and this morning they were still rising, the most apparent rise being in the Maumee.

Lightning Cut Capers.

The storm started early, reaching its height between 8 and 9 o'clock when the hail added its spectacle to the downpour. The demonstration was so severe that it was almost impossible to be out of doors at the time, and the lightning which accompanied the storm cut some spectacular capers along the electrical wires. It again wrought damage to the generators at the street railway power station, and for a time the cars were tied up, but repairs were hurriedly made and traffic was resumed, though under many difficulties.

No system of sewerage could have carried away the downpour as fast as it descended, and as a result there were temporary floods in many sections of the city. This was notably true along the Shawnee run district, and at Creighton and South Wayne avenues the water for a time rose above the sidewalks. Thousands of cellars in the city were flooded, and there was some damage at the plant of the Perfection Biscuit company, where the waterspouts were inadequate to carry off the flood which descended upon the big building.

Practically every greenhouse in the city suffered from the hailstorm, and hundreds of panes of glass went down under the pelting hail. In most cases, however, the damage was scattered over a wide area so that the stock did not suffer extensively. On the Rash farm hunderds of panes of glass were smashed, and similar damage resulted at the Connett and the Whitmore greenhouses west of the city.

The Flick greenhouses suffered a damage of $200 from broken glass, but the plants and flowers escaped, as practically all the blooming plants had been removed to the salesrooms. The Lanternier greenhouses had a similar experience with broken glass, and here the total damage to glass and stock will be from $150 to $200. Several hundred of the panes of glass at the Vesey greenhouses were also shattered, but the damage to stock was trivial, and it was note- that the glass which had been longest in use suffered most damage from the storm. William Meyer's greenhouse was another extensive sufferer from hail.

RAILWAYS WILL NOT ADVANCE RATES ON COAL

Lines of Indiana and Illinois Got Suggestion From Commerce Commission

Washington, March 27.—Prompt action by the interstate commerce commission has averted, at least for the present, what might have developed into a serious clash between the coal shippers and the railroads of Indiana and Illinois. On the 15th inst. Judge Wood, of the Indiana railroad commission; John Mitchell, president of the United Mine Workers of America, and representative coal operators of both Indiana and Illinois complained to the interstate commerce commission that the carriers had given notice of an advance of 10 cents a ton on coal from Indiana and Illinois points to Chicago. Such an advance, it was pointed out to the commission, would affect seriously both operators and miners and the question of filing a formal complaint with the railroads was considered by the delegation with the commission. An intimation also was made that the attorney general would be requested to investigate the matter with a view to instituting proceedings against the carriers for violation of the anti-trust law.

It was expected, when the delegation left Washington, that a formal petition of complainants would be completed and filed by the state railroad commission of Indiana as soon as the proposed advance in coal rates should go into effect.

Meantime, however, the commission communicated with the presidents of the railroads interested, including the Chicago and Eastern Illinois, the Evansville and Terre Haute, Indianapolis Southern, the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis, the Chicago, Indiana and Southern, the Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis, the Chicago, Indianapolis and Louisville, the Vandalia lines, the Southern Indiana, and the Illinois Central.

They were informed of the complaint which had been received and the commission made, in the words of Chairman Knapp, "certain suggestions" to the railroads.

It was announced by the commission today that replies to the communications had been received from the interested lines and that the determination to make a proposed advance in coal rates had been reconsidered and abandoned.

STATE AUDITOR HAS NAMED HIS NEW DEPUTIES

Appointments Made Under the Appropriation Law Just Passed.

Indianapolis, March 27.—John C. Billheimer, auditor of state, made formal announcement today of the names of some of the deputies to be employed in his office, as provided for by the appropriation bill, passed by the last general assembly.

E. Neal, of Noblesville, candidate for the republican nomination to the office of clerk of the supreme court, was named securities clerk in the insurance department, salary $2,500; Charles Kelley, of Knox, Stark county, former representative, is named the building and loan clerk, $2,500; John Ashbury, who has been the land clerk, with a salary of $1,800, has been advanced to the bank clerkship with a salary of $2,500; the three bank examiners are George U. Bingham, Indianapolis; James R. Henry, Gosport, and E. M. Plushaw, Cicero.

Several places are still to be filled. Another bank examiner is to be appointed, also a land clerk to take Ashbury's place; an audit clerk and two stenographers. As all of these new deputies are to go into office next Monday, April 1, the others will be announced some time this week.

TEMPERANCE PEOPLE OF ILLINOIS ARE NOT DECENT LOT

That is Opinion of Representative Allen as Expressed in House.

Springfield, Ill., March 28.—The house of representatives today passed a resolution providing for an investigation of the saloons in the suburb of Highwood, near Chicago, and adjoining the military post at Fort Sheridan. Of late years much complaint has been excited by the number and alleged character of the saloons at Highwood and numerous protests have been received by the state of Illinois from the authorities at Washington, it being claimed by the secretary of war that the resorts were demoralizing to the soldiers at the fort. The action taken today by the house of representatives is the first step taken in response to appeals for action which have been made by the war department.

The matter came up in the house on the report of the committee on licenses, which recommended that the saloons at Highwood be wiped out. Speaker Shurtleff abandoned the chair and asked for the appointment of a committee of investigation, which was done after a heated argument. It was stated by members of the committee that representatives of the owners of these saloons have been in Springfield at the time the committee had their places under consideration, but they did not attend the meeting and lodged no protest against the bill, which provided for the destruction of the saloons.

Speaker Shurtleff asked the house to listen to the reading of a petition from the people of Highwood, but Representative Allen objected to the reading of a petition from any such a class. The speaker asked if the people of Illinois had not the right to petition the legislature.

"Decent people," retorted Mr. Allen.

Representative Sollitt objected to the language of another member of the house who had called the saloons "industries."

"Such a name," he declared, "as applied to these places is a disgrace to the state of Illinois. They are the worst things of their kind between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans."

After a statement from the speaker, which was followed by more debate, the proposition to appoint the committee of investigation was carried.

GIVES HIS PROMISE TO ATTEND FORT WAYNE ENCAMPMENT

Commander-in-Chief Brown and Adjutant General O'Neall Will Be Here.

Definite assurance has been received from General R. B. Brown, of Zanesville, O., commander-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, that he will attend the Indiana state encampment in Fort Wayne on May 23. This will be on Thursday, the "big day" of the encampment.

General Brown will be accompanied by his adjutant general, Joseph W. O'Neall, also of Zanesville, and the presence of the national officers will add greatly to the interest of the Fort Wayne meeting for many thousands of veterans who will attend it.

The local committee has not yet entirely given up hope of securing a cent-a-mile railroad rate for the Fort Wayne meeting, though the outlook for it is discouraging. Renewed efforts will be made with the traffic officials to secure the reduced rate.

The finance committee, upon which devolves the work of raising funds to defray the expenses of the Fort Wayne gathering, will begin the work for soliciting this week.

Corporal Tanner has been secured by the Lagrange G. A. R. post to deliver the principal address at Island Park assembly on Grand Army day this year.

WEALTHY AMERICAN IS CLAIMED BY DEATH

"Silent" Smith, Worth $50,000,000 Dies in Japan on Wedding Tour.

New York, March 27.—A dispatch received here today from Tokio announces the death of James Henry Smith, one of the wealthiest capitalists of this city. At the time of his death Mr. Smith was on a wedding tour around the world and his bride was the divorced wife of William Rhinelander Stewart. They were married in this city on September 13 of last year.

A cable message received at Mr. Smith's office in this city today contained the information that the party which accompanied Mr. Smith will leave Yokohoma for San Francisco April 10, bringing Mr. Smith's body. They will be met in San Francisco by Eugene Zimmerman, of Cincinnati, father of the duchess of Manchester. It was stated at Mr. Smith's office that his death was due to heart disease. Mr. Smith's death occurred yesterday. A dispatch received here Monday said that Mr. Smith was dangerously ill. In the party with Mr. and Mrs. Smith were the duke and duchess of Manchester.

A few years ago Mr. Smith inherited from his uncle, George Smith, a fortune estimated at $50,000,000. Something more than two years ago Mr. Smith bought the house at the corner of Fifty-seventh street and Fifth avenue, owned and occupied by the late Wm. C. Whitney. The lavish entertainments given by him during his bachelorhood days were among the most notable in New York fashionable circles.

Prior to coming into the estate of his uncle he conducted a brokerage business and was known as "Silent" Smith. Mr. Smith and Mrs. W. Rhinelander Stewart, of Baltimore, were married at Inverness, Scotland, on September 13 last, and shortly afterwards he started with his wife and several friends on a tour of the world. Early in February, together with Mr. and Mrs. Bourke Cockran and the duke and duchess of Manchester, they were presented to the amir of Afghanistan at Calcutta, where that native potentate was being entertained by the viceroy of India. The Smith party were touring on the Drexel yacht Margarita which Mr. Smith had chartered.

Mrs. Smith was Miss Anna Armstrong, of Baltimore and Philadelphia. In 1879 she married W. Rhinelander Stewart, from whom she obtained a divorce in South Dakota in August of last year. A few days after the decree was granted she sailed with her daughter, Miss Anita Stewart, for England, and her marriage to Mr. Smith occurred in the following month.

Founder of the Fortune.

George Smith, the founder of the great fortune which fell to James Henry Smith upon the old man's death, was one of the pioneer bankers of Chicago and the northwest. He was a native of Scotland and came to America in 1833, when he was 26 years old. From New York he drifted westward and finally locating in Chicago, just before the beginning of the boom period in that city and invested his small savings in city property. The increase in value was rapid and with his increased capital he returned to Scotland and organized a land investment company. He remained in Scotland but a short time, however, returning to Chicago with his company, several partners prepared for business.

They prospered from the start, organized a bank and eventually obtained large holdings in many of the enterprises of the rapidly growing northwest. One of Mr. Smith's most profitable investments probably was a purchase of a large amount of Argentina bonds which he obtained at 20 and sold at par. This single investment is said to have netted him more than $10,000,000.

Mr. Smith never married and at his death the bulk of his great fortune went to his nephew.

James Henry Smith's inheritance was estimated at $50,000,000, but his fortune had increased steadily since it fell into his hands in 1893 and the estate now is now estimated at between $60,000,000 and $65,000,000.

SHIP DYNAMITE AS PERCUSSION CAPS

It Let Go, Killed Couple of Negroes, Injured Others and Wrecked Cars.

Atlanta, Ga., March 27.—As a result of the explosion of eight cases of dynamite in a freight car standing near the Southern railway freight depot, on Peters street today, two negroes were killed, one was fatally injured and several other persons, both white and black, were more or less seriously injured.

The dead:

WILL SMITH.

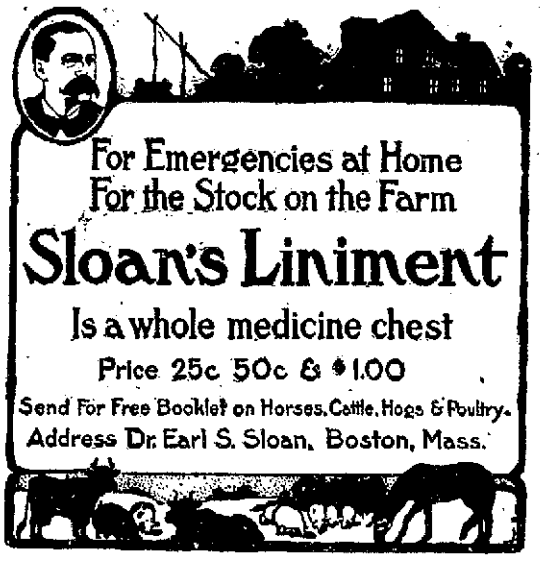
WILL JENKINS.

Seriously injured:

Walter Pullen, white, cut on head.

Pink Moore, negro, eyes blown out; will die.

The car in which the dynamite was located was demolished, three other freight cars were wrecked and considerable damage was done to the freight depot. The dynamite is reported to have been shipped from the DuPont Powder company to its branch in Atlanta and was declared to have been shipped as "percussion caps." The cause of the explosion has not been fixed. It is said to have followed the opening of the car to be unloaded.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VILLAINS WRECK ANOTHER TRAIN

Keystone Express on Pennsylvania is Derailed a Short Distance East of Pittsburg by Wreckers

MANY EVIDENCES OF A DASTARDLY CRIME

Pittsburg, Pa., March 27.—Train No. 20 on the Pennsylvania railroad, known as the Keystone Express, eastbound, was derailed near Wilmerding, Penn., fourteen miles east of here, early today.

The engine, two mail cars and a combination baggage and smoker left the tracks, but no one was hurt.

It is believed the train was intentionally derailed and that the deed was done by the same parties who wrecked the Chicago limited train No. 23 at Stewart, Penn., last Friday morning. The same plan was carried out and only the slow speed of the train, thirty miles an hour, saved it from turning turtle, diving over a steep bank and crushing out perhaps a score of lives.

Devilish Intent Was Shown.

The work of the perpetrators was thorough and in this their evil intent is shown, for both the eastbound and westbound tracks were tampered with, one rail joint on each track being displaced within a few rods of each other. Had trains coming in opposite directions met there, the on-rushing flyers would have collided with fearful consequences.

Following the derailment of the coaches the passengers rushed out in their night clothes. When they discovered there was no immeditae danger they returned to the cars and all acted as coolly as it was possible under the circumstances.

The officials at Pittsburg were notified and a special train was quickly made up and run out to the scene of the accident. The passengers on the derailed cars were transferred to this train and sent east after a delay of an hour and forty-five minutes.

Revenge or Robbery?

Railroad detectives promptly started an investigation and the announcement made that the derailment was the work of train wreckers, whether for revenge or robbery was not known.

As in the case of the Chicago limited, the same methods were adopted. The spikes, bolts and fishplates from an entire length of rail had been removed and the rail turned inward on tracks Nos. 3 and 4, the main tracks eastbound and westbound. Near by were a track wrench and a pair of gloves, while in the creek below a claw bar, nuts, bolts and fishplates were found.

It is supposed the tools had been obtained by breaking open a company chest. A yard man who passed the point where the express was wrecked, a few minutes before the accident occurred, reported to the officials that he saw two men walking along the tracks. He gave the detectives a description of the men and every effort is being made to find them.

Perserved Signal Connection.

In trying to locate the missing fishplates the railroad officials discovered that one of these had been fixed tightly between the two rails that had been disjointed. The purpose of this was to prevent the interruption of the electric current caused by the breaking of the binding wires, which would have set the signals to danger before the engineer could have reached the wrecking point.

The west-bound rails had been similarly "treated." The alleged wreckers had found an easy method of circumventing the block signal and the discovery caused the officials much worry as it meant that they were fighting with the man or men who had experience in signal matters and who did not hesitate to reduce that knowledge to the practice of train wrecking.

Miracle No One Was Hurt.

It is regarded as a miracle that no one was hurt in today's wreck. When the pony trucks of the engine struck the projecting corner of the rail which had been tampered with, the engine leaped from the track, carrying the two mail cars and the combination car with it. Engineer Poorbaugh and Fireman Johnson remained at their posts and when the train stopped they were none the worse for their experience. Several mail clerks had narrow escapes, all being thrown from their feet by the sudden application of the air brakes and the terrific jolting over the ties.

As the sleepers all remained on the tracks the passengers were not even jolted.

Bad Place for a Wreck.

The scene of the wreck is at a sharp curve near Turtle creek and the outside rail held against the grinding of the heavy train and prevented the whole train from plunging over a forty-foot embankment into the river. The two rail joints tampered with were not more than twenty-five feet apart, and it is authoritatively stated that had a train on the westbound track came along it would certainly have crashed over the embankment. This would have probably happened had not the Chicago limited train No. 23, running on track No. 4, westbound, been late. Fortunately it was delayed and reached Wilmerding some time after the Keystone express had been derailed.

WRECK ON NORTHERN PACIFIC.

St. Paul, Minn., March 27.—The Northern Pacific passenger train for St. Paul, which left Duluth at 10:30 last night, was wrecked at Carlton, Minn., early this morning. The engine, mail and combination cars were derailed and the engineer and fireman were killed. The derailment knocked down the telegraph poles of the North American Telegraph company and communication with Duluth over that line is interrupted.

The dead are: Thomas M. Quinlan, engineer, and Wm. Messilmore, fireman, both of St. Paul.

Two or three passengers, whose names have not been learned, are reported slightly injured. The cause of the wreck is said to have been an overflow of water which undermined the tracks, causing the rails to spread.

MAN WHOSE INVENTION GAVE CARNEGIE A FORTUNE DEAD

Was Robbed of His Rights and Delay of Justice Caused His Death.

Pittsburg, March 28.—John Brislin, 73 years old, inventor of the modern rolling mill machinery that made possible the great Carnegie fortune, died last evening at his home, Fifth avenue and Magee street, from an attack of heart disease, brought on, it is said, by a letter received from Andrew Carnegie bearing the news that the old man was about to receive his long-delayed reward for his invention.

Brislin was a boyhood chum of Carnegie, and while employed in the Homestead mills met Anton Vinnac, a Frenchman. Together they patented the modern roll tables, by which large beams can be rolled into shape automatically. They charged the Carnegie Steel company with stealing their patents, and in 1897 a decision sustaining their contention was handed down by Judge Buffington in the United States district court. The steel company offered to settle for $100,000, but the inventors refused, claiming that their patents were worth $40,000,000. The steel company carried the case to the federal court of appeals and Judge Buffington's decision was reversed on a technicality.

Brislin and Vinnac were without funds to fight the case further, and Vinnac died of grief. Brislin lost his eyesight and became morose. He always maintained that if he could talk to Carnegie personally and recall their boyhood friendship the ironmaster would grant him justice.

Members of Brislin's family say he wrote to Carnegie several days ago. Saturday an answer was received and the old man was overjoyed, saying: "Carnegie knows all about it now and everything will be all right."

Since that time he had been very happy, but last night collapsed. A physician said that his weakened system could not withstand the excitement and a short time later the old man died.

Samuel Towell, 72 years of age and a pioneer resident of Wells county, died Wednesday at his home in Nottingham township, after an extended illness.

PREACHES HIS OWN FUNERAL SERMON ON GALLOWS

Former Baptist Preacher Hanged in South Carolina for Murder.

Spartanburg, N. C., March 29.—Thomas Harris, a young white man, formerly a Baptist preacher, was hanged in the jail yard at Gaffney, S. C. to day for the murder of Mrs. Hortense Morgan, an aged white woman last November. Before the black cap was adjusted Harris preached his own funeral sermon. He killed Mrs. Morgan by cutting her throat after which he took $800 from her clothes. Harris narrowly escaped being lynched at the time of his arrest and was brought here for safe-keeping.

HAS NO JURISDICTION IN ALLEN COUNTY LAND CASE

Federal Court Sustains Demurrer of People's Trust Company.

Signifying in effect that the federal court has no jurisdiction in a famous land case which has already been tried and determined in the Allen circuit court, Judge Anderson, of the United States court, has sustained the demurrer filed by the Peoples' Trust and Savings company in the case of Francis J. O'Reilly vs. W. Owen Gandy and the Peoples' Trust and Savings company. The court holds that O'Reilly has not the legal capacity to maintain the action in the United States court; that the matters and causes which appear in the bill have been fully determined and adjudicated in the circuit court in Fort Wayne, and cannot be collaterally impeached.

The case is a more or less famous one, involving the ownership of a fine farm near Hesse Cassel, in this county. The action was brought by the conservator of Francis J. O'Reilly, a resident of Illinois, to set aside a deed of conveyance of a tract of land in Allen county of nearly two hundred acres on the ground that O'Reilly was non compos mentis at the time he signed the deed. The Peoples' Trust and Savings company, of this city, acting as guardian for O'Reilly, resisted the action brought by the Illinois conservator, and set up in its demurrer the lack of jurisdiction by the federal tribunal. This contention has been sustained by Judge Anderson. The ruling indicates that the land in question may be retained by W. Owen Gandy, who made the purchase from O'Reilly. Olds & Niezer represented the complainant and Breen & Morris appeared for Gandy and the Peoples' Trust and Savings company.

URGED IMPORTANCE OF REPLANTING THE FORESTS

Representative of Forestry Department Speaks at Court House.

Before a small audience at the court house assembly room Thursday evening, F. R. Mills, of Washington, a representative of the government Forestry department, delivered an address in which he urged the replanting of the forests which are rapidly disappearing.

Mr. Mill's work has taken him over a wide scope of country and he has had ample opportunity to observe the disappearance of the forests before the constantly growing demand for lumber. The scarcity of timber, he said, is rapidly growing more apparent, and there is urgent necessity for the replanting of the forests for future markets. He holds that the planting of even so small a tract as a single acre with forest trees will yield in time a revenue greater than if the land were devoted to the ordinary crops.

For this latitude, oak, hickory, ash, walnut and cherry were advised as the trees first to be planted, with maple and elm next in importance. A number of out-of-town people were in attendance at the lecture. Mr. Mills was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. O. N. Guildin while in the city.

BOY DEFRAUDS BANK OF $1,015.

Steals and Cashes Check on Institution in Indiana Village.

Muncie, Ind., March 29.—An unidentified boy, about 14 years old, who first gave his name as Fred Williams and said his home is in Indianapolis, fleeced the Farmland National bank at Farmland out of $1,015 by cashing a check for that sum, which he stole in Muncie. Joseph Williams, a liveryman, sold to Oliver Smith, a Farmland horse buyer, several days ago a number of horses, and Smith sent Williams a check for $1,015 in payment. The boy stole it and took it to Farmland, where he represented himself to be Williams' son, and cashed it. The boy was arrested yesterday afternoon. He claimed later to be Clarence Ford, son of Frederick Ford, a Toledo automobile manufacturer.

Members of the family of Fred Hall, at Altona, a suburb of Garrett, were overcome by gases from a coal stove Tuesday night, and Mr. and Mrs. Hall, a son and a daughter were in a critical condition when the girl awakened and summoned assistance. All are now out of danger.

COUNTRY BARN IS STRUCK BY LIGHTNING AND DESTROYED

Geo. Barrett, Perry Township, Suffers Loss of $1,500.

A stroke of lightning set fire to the barn of George Barrett, a farmer, living about twelve miles north of the city in Perry township, at 7:30 p. m. Wednesday and was the cause of its burning to the ground. As soon as the crash was heard Mr. Barrett rushed from the house and began a hurried attempt to get the horses and cattle in the barn at liberty. He succeeded in getting three horses from the burning building and all of the cattle, but the flames consumed the structure so rapidly that before he could get to it one horse was burned.

The loss will approximate nearly $1,500 with only $880 insurance. All the grain and hay that had been reserved for the summer use was destroyed in the fire, and also a quantity of farm implements, all of the harness and some vehicles. No effort was made at saving the barn, for the work of the flames was done so suddenly that it was realized as soon as the fire was discovered that any attempt in that direction would be of no avail. All energy was devoted to saving the animals in the barn and what property could be easily and quickly carried out.

SCHOOL CHILDREN TO LEAD.

Committee's Plans for Decoration Day Parade.

School children will lead the annual Decoration day parade in Fort Wayne this year if the plans of the arrangement committee formulated at a meeting last evening are carried out. The pupils will be asked to lead the line of march to Lindenwood, each carrying a bouquet of flowers and a small flag to be used in decorating the graves of the sleeping veterans.

The general committee of the Sons of Veterans in charge of the exercises will arrange for the usual memorial services on Sunday preceding Decoration day, but on account of the expense attending the state encampment of the G. A. R. as much economy as possible will be followed in the Decoration day observance.

Capt. T. W. Blair is chairman of the general committee, W. A. Carmer secretary, Capt. W. F. Geller treasurer and the finance committee is composed of Messrs. E. H. Bookwalter, C. P. Josse and Henry D. Miller. The committees from other organizations are as follows:

Lawton-Wayne post, G. A. R.—D. L. Beaber, William Kirkham, Charles Ehrmann, E. B. Smith and Theodore Pattee.

Sion S. Bass post, G. A. R.—James Liggett, Theodore Geller, John Hess, Jasper Edsall and John M. Kress.

Union Veteran Legion—H. C. Zollinger, M. M. Thompson and George D. Aldrich, sr.

United Spanish War Veterans—H. C. Moriarity, George Zollinger, George Aldrich, jr., William H. Richards, John B. Ryan, John C. Jackson and William F. Ranke.

CONTRACTOR WINS HIS CASE.

Receives Favorable Decision in Noted Logansport Sewer Case.

Logansport, Ind., March 29.—The noted Logansport sewer case was yesterday decided in favor of the contractor, Dennis Dill, by Judge Claybaugh, of Frankfort.

Immediately after the passage of bill 298 by the recent legislature Dr. M. A. Jordan, of this city, obtained a temporary restraining order against the city of Logansport and the board of works enjoining them from making any assessment whereby the city would be compelled to share the cost of construction of the west side sewer. The bill vested the ownership of the sewer in the contractor and provided for the leasing of it from the contractor by the city. The restraining order came up before Judge Claybaugh last week, the plaintiff making an effort to have the order merged into a temporary injunction.

In giving his decision Judge Claybaugh holds that no one is damaged until an assessment is made; that it is mandatory with the board of public works to make the assessment, and that no court has a right to enjoin the board from doing its duty.

JOHN M. NUTTMAN DEAD.

Former Fort Wayne Citizen Expires at Pittsburg, Kan.

Friends in Fort Wayne have just been advised of the death of John M. Nuttman, which occurred at Pittsburg, Kan., where he was making his home with his son, J. A. Nuttman. The deceased was 80 years of age and was a member of a family very prominent in commercial and financial circles in Fort Wayne years ago. He was born in Elizabeth, N. J., June 11, 1827, and at the age of 13 came west to join his elder brother, J. D. Nuttman, then in the mercantile business in Decatur. With his brother he later removed to Fort Wayne, remaining until advancing age impelled him to retire from business and joined his son in Kansas. He is survived by his wife, a son and several granuchildren.

Kendallville merchants, breaking away from the early closing movement which has prevailed during the winter, have now determined to keep their places open three evenings each week for the present.

GREGORY'S
SEEDS
FREE
Our catalog is rich with information for the guidance of farmers and gardeners. It has been a great help to thousands—has been the means of turning many a failure into success.
The great variety of vegetable and flower seeds including the best of the old standard and such new kinds as have proved of value by actual test.
J. J. H. GREGORY & SON,
Marblehead, Mass.

Northern Indiana News and Gossip

Kendallville is now estimating its population at 5,000.

The Knights of Honor, an insurance fraternity at Kendallville, has been revived and reorganized.

Gen. L. J. Blair, of Waterloo, who has been critically ill, is said to be somewhat improved in health.

The twenty-fourth anniversary of the organization of the Angola post, G. A. R., will be celebrated March 29.

Finely equipped club rooms for the use of members have been opened by the Knights of Pythias lodge at Elkhart.

Marion police burst in the doors of a gambling den there a few nights ago and captured five players in the raid.

Levi Bigler, a pioneer resident of Steuben county, died Wednesday at his home near Fox lake. He was 79 years of age.

Mayor Joseph R. Harrison will be interlocutor at the performance of the Tennessee minstrels to be given soon at Columbia City.

Thomas Campbell, one of the oldest citizens of Warren, died Wednesday morning from paralysis after an illness of twenty-four hours.

Sumner W. Haynes, an attorney and prominent temperance worker at Berne, has been elected prohibition chairman for the Eighth congressional district.

W. D. Hunt, an oil pumper near Poneto, had his clothing set afire by an explosion of gasoline, but saved his own life by rolling into a pool of mud and water.

Rev. Frank Bachelor, of Bluffton, has been called to the pastorate of the Baptist church at Coldwater, Mich., and will accept it as soon as he completes his course in school.

Leouard Shutt, a steamfitter at Kendallville, was felled to the ground and rendered unconscious by a brick which fell from the new city building in course of construction there Wednesday morning.

The Knights Templar at Garrett entertained the Defiance commandery at a banquet at Hotel Broughton Wednesday, after which both bodies went to Kendallville to participate in a conclave at that place.

Fines and costs aggregating $17.35 in each of four cases were assessed against employes of the Indiana Union Traction company who were charged with running their cars above the speed limit in Hartford City. The cases were appealed to the circuit court.

Prisoners in the Grant county jail at Marion "struck" Tuesday when it was suggested that they be compelled to work upon the streets. The difficulty has not yet been adjusted but thus far the inmates of the jail have not been driven to the necessity of labor.

The town council of Waterloo has granted a franchise to the Toledo and Chicago Interurban Railroad company to operate its trolley cars on the streets of that town. The line will be extended northward from Auburn. The distance is but five miles, and over a mile of the road is already constructed.

It is reported that the Mission Furniture factory in which J. W. Caswell, formerly of this city but now of North Manchester, is a heavy stockholder, has been offered a bonus of $20,000 to remove to Warsaw. It is stated that the factory has also had exceedingly flattering offers from Fort Wayne and other Indiana towns.

John Bates, the Corunna sassafras man who is now going the rounds making his annual sales of the pungent root, says the bees this spring have been breaking all records. He is somewhat of a bee man, too, and says that his busy little workers last Sunday gathered large quantities of wax, the first time he has ever known of such a proceeding in March.

The Home Telephone company of Elkhart announces an increase in rates to go into effect July 1. Business phones will be $2.50 a month and residence phones $1.50, an increase of 25 cents. Party line rates which have heretofore been variable will be fixed at an average of present extremes. "Changed conditions" and the increased cost of material is given as the cause.

George W. Best, an Elkhart attorney, desired to visit his farm near that city and telephoned to the livery barn for a horse and buggy. A short time afterwards he found a neat looking horse and rubber rig in front of his office and supposing it to be the livery rig drove to the farm. In the meantime John Dutter, the owner of the rig, thought it was stolen and had the police of all Elkhart county watching for the thief.

The Knisely Bros. & Co. bank at Butler has been reorganized, the capital stock advanced from $50,000 to $60,000 and will become a state bank. The members of the firm, with their official positions are as follows: T. J. Knisely, president; D. H. Knisely, vice president; O. T. Knisely, cashier; E. L. Fosdick, assistant cashier; L. C. Harding, Mabel Knisely-Root, W. A. Mason, Dr. W. F. Shumaker, Dr. M. M. Acker and F. M. Haverstock, stockholders.

The Frank Yarde ditch petitioned for in DeKalb and Noble counties has been in progress of preparation for two years. It will start near Altona, DeKalb county and traverse a distance of twelve miles into Noble county. The cost will be about $15,000, and lands of 1,200 owners will be assessed to pay for its construction if it is ordered.

Miss Frances Morris, of Warsaw, had a narrow escape from death Tuesday morning when she was struck upon the head and shoulders by a bundle of shingles which slipped from the roof of a building as she was passing. She was unconscious for twenty minutes, and it was at first believed she had been killed. Her injuries are severe, but she will recover.

From present appearance the Indianapolis, Huntington, Columbia City and Northern traction line, otherwise known as the Wawasee route, is doomed. Three or four miles of track have been laid between Syracuse and Vawler park, but work has been abandoned and a mechanic's lien has been filed against the concern because it had failed to settle for the junk rails used in the temporary track.

The new St. Mark's M. E. church at Goshen will be dedicated next Sunday.

The factory fund raised at Huntington lacks but $200 of a total of $40,000.

Mrs. Uriel Carpenter, residing near Angola, died Monday evening at the age of 75 years.

A traction engine will be used to pull a road scraper over the unpaved streets at Columbia City.

Within three months the Bucklen Valley line will be in operation between Lagrange and Angola.

The race track at the Huntington fair ground is being rebuilt in preparation for the fair in September.

Garl Vickery, formerly a school teacher, dislocated his knee while unloading logs near Warren Monday evening.

Trinity Lutheran church at Goshen has extended a call to Rev. E. E. Keading, of Upper Sandusky, O., to become its pastor.

J. M. Kitt, of Albion, has gone to Colorado, where his daughter took up a land claim last fall, and he will assist her in improving it.

Prof. George Dierstein, director of the Kendallville City band, has resigned and will go to Napoleon, Ohio, to take charge of a similar organization.

The Elkhart Truth predicts that all factory labor in that city will soon be on a union basis. Organized labor has been quite an issue in Elkhart for several years.

Twelve persons were baptized in Little river at Huntington Monday evening. They are members of the congregation of the United Brethren church.

Leslie Smith, of Auburn Junction, is out with one of the early snake stories of the season. He killed a blue racer snake five feet in length while at work in a field Monday.

There is every indication that the Kendallville city council will grant to the Wayne General Construction company of Fort Wayne a franchise for an artificial gas plant in Kendallville.

James Gray, residing west of Bluffton, is dead from blood poisoning, which developed from an apparently trivial scratch upon his hand, sustained while cleaning up an old slaughter house.

The three-year-old child of Charles Keefaber, of Wabash, was fatally burned Monday by upsetting a can of coal oil on a red-hot stove. The child's parents were seriously burned in attempting to extinguish the blaze.

H. I. Parks and L. J. Keller have been added to the public library board at Kendallville, making the body complete. Other members are Mrs. J. U. Miller, Mrs. John Mitchell, Miss Clara Gilbert, Prof. D. A. Lambright and J. C. Fetter.

A. G. Hardy, of Kendallville, was painfully injured Tuesday while unloading machinery from a freight car.

Work has begun upon the extension of the Farmers' Mutual Telephone company's lines from Whitley county to Wolk Lake, Noble county.

Surgeons believe that the little son of A. B. Cline, of Bluffton, has in his right lung a needle which he accidentally swallowed two weeks ago, and will make an effort to remove it. The offending steel is giving the patient no pain.

John Braddock, of Thornecreek township, Whitley county, was painfully burned Sunday evening while trying to extinguish a fire in an incubator which had been started by the explosion of a lamp. The most severe injuries are upon his hands and wrists.

Citizens of New Paris, Elkhart county, took two old horses belonging to U. S. Grant, of that place, led them out west of that village and shot them. It is claimed that Grant was not caring for them properly and that it was an act of mercy to kill them.

James Bieber, of Huntington, has sued the Chicago and Erie Railroad company for $15,000 damages for injuries sustained in a fall into a cinder pit in the yards at Huntington which had been left unprotected. The accident occurred in September, 1905, and the case has been transferred to Columbia City.

Tom Cooper, the Lake Shore fireman, who mysteriously disappeared from Elkhart six weeks ago, has returned with a remarkable story of lapse of memory. He did not realize that he had gone away until he picked up a paper at Fort Smith, Ark., telling of his disappearance. He has secured a position with a Mishawaka monument factory.

It seems that when the appointment of J. M. Strouse as substitute mail carrier, at Huntington, came from Washington a few days ago, it took him by surprise as he was not aware that he was a candidate for the place. As Mr. Strouse has been recently elected to the place of county assessor he will not accept the appointment of the substitute carrier.

Betsy, one of the smaller elephants in the Wallace circus winter quarters at Peru, had a fit of bad temper a day or two ago and chased two attendants a quarter of a mile before they escaped from the angry animal by leaping down a bank into the Mississhinewa river. The beast did not attempt to pursue them further.

The Wolcottville State bank is erecting a new bank building.

Bluffton may get into a vaudeville circuit with Kokomo, Marion and other towns.

The new Friends' church at Wabash, just erected at a cost of $11,000, will be dedicated Sunday, April 21.

During the progress of a case in court at Huntington, Attorney Kaufman applied the term "liar" to City Attorney King.

George Lee, of Columbia City, will be awarded the contract for the erection of a Knights of Pythias hall in South Whitley.

During the storm Wednesday night the Wabash coal docks at Ashley were twice struck by lightning, but the damage was slight.

The Bricklayers', Stone Masons and Plasterers' union at Warsaw has subscribed $300 to the factory fund now being raised in that city.

Abe Shideler, an undertaker at Warren, was badly poisoned by handling embalming fluid, and was critically ill for a time, but is now improved.

Mrs. Elizabeth Imler, 76 years of age, is dead at the home of her daughter, Mrs. D. S. Grogg, in Garrett. She was a pioneer resident of that vicinity.

Lightning struck a barn on the farm of Hiram Dustman, north of Roanoke, Wednesday night and the structure was completely destroyed by fire.

William Wohlgamuth, for many years a well-known resident of Wabash county, was found dead in bed Thursday morning at his home in Treaty.

Dr. Allen Simenton, at one time a resident of Huntington and in recent years one of the most prominent physicians in the west, died Tuesday at his home in Seattle, Wash. He was born near North Manchester.

For violating the new blind tiger law, Roy Anderson was fined $50 and sent to jail for forty days at Bluffton Thursday afternoon, and his accomplice, Charles Flowers, drew a fine of $50 without the jail clause attached.

Senator S. K. Ganiard, of Lagrange, will deliver the address at the commencement exercises of the Stroh high school Wednesday evening, April 3. There are seven graduates—Frank Rassler, Emmett Herr, Imo Reed, Kay Butler, Estella Wright, Willis Kelley and Allen Howe.

Henry Blough was seriously injured a few days ago in a runaway accident which occurred between Lagrange and his home in Clay township. He was thrown into a barb wire fence, and surgeons were compelled to take thirty-six stitches in closing the gashes cut in his face and neck by the barbs.

Official announcement is made that the Wabash will remove its freight terminal from Ashley to Montpelier by July 1, and employes affected are notified to be located in the Ohio town by that time. About eighty families will be compelled to remove from Ashley in compliance with the new order.

The home of J. W. Rosbrough, located one-half mile south of Leesburg, was struck by lightning on Wednesday evening, but very little damage resulted. Strange as it may seem neither Mr. or Mrs. Rosbrough were aware that they had had a narrow escape until they awakened on Thursday morning to find plastering scattered about the room.

Soon after the opening of court at Huntington Thursday, the state moved a dismissal in the case against Frank E. Fuits, former trustee of Dallas township, who was accused of misuse of township funds, and the action was ended. The action against Fults, which was backed by the Graves Auditing company, of Warsaw, followed the payment of a judgment for $1,000 on a civil case.

An eighteen-months-old child of Mr. and Mrs. George A. Burkhart, of Huntington, suffered severe injuries of an unusual character in a fall from its cab Wednesday evening. The infant struck upon its face in such a manner that two of its front teeth were forced into the upper jaw nearly out of sight. Physicians used forceps to remove the embedded teeth from the jaw bone, and it is believed the injury will not be permanent.

Miss Alice Schuler, of Columbia City, has filed suit for breach of promise at Wabash against Thomas Middle, an aged resident of North Manchester. Miss Schuler alleges in her complaint that she prepared a wedding outfit and made all arrangements for marriage on Thanksgiving day, as agreed upon, but Thomas postponed the event, saying he preferred to marry on Christmas. Just before Christmas he found another pretext to defer the wedding till January 16, and on that date he said he had concluded not to marry at all. The amount of damages is not mentioned in the complaint, the same to be fixed by the jury.

Difficult Breathing

Short breath, fluttering, palpitation, sinking spells are symptoms of a weak heart, struggling to do its work. It must keep the blood in circulation to carry nourishment to make flesh, bone and muscle, and remove the worn-out particles. When it cannot do this, it must have help. Dr. Miles' Heart Cure gives strength to the heart nerves and muscles, and increases the heart action.

"I am glad to say that I am so much improved in health. Dr. Miles' Heart Cure cured me when several doctors failed. I think no other medicine could do for me what Heart Cure has done. My case was bad; bad as it could be at times. I had difficulty in getting my breath, my heart beat so fast at times that I thought it impossible to live without relief; the pain was very severe in my left side, and my nerves was all unstrung. I had almost given up all hope of being cured, and I am sure I would not, if I had not taken the Heart Cure. I take great pleasure in recommending Dr. Miles' remedies to all who suffer with heart disease."
MRS. MARY C. HAHLER,
Sullivan, Mo.

Dr. Miles' Heart Cure is sold by your druggist, who will guarantee that the first bottle will benefit. If it fails he will refund your money.
Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind

AUTO RIDES CATCH SOLONS.

Milwaukee Speed Merchant Lobbies in Novel Manner at Madison.

Madison, Wis., March 29.—A stringent automobile law which was ready for consideration yesterday has been held out at the urgent request of James T. Drought of Milwaukee. His novel method of lobbying against the bill has carried the day and there is not likely to be much further restriction placed on Wisconsin automobilists.

Mr. Drought took two machines to Madison as soon as he heard of the bills which would limit the speed of automobiles. He took the statesmen of Madison for long and speedy rides, initiating them by degrees into the mysteries of fast driving. He did this at night and by daylight.

Now Mr. Drought, who is at the head of Wisconsin automobile associations, has secured a postponement of the bills.

A Safe and Sure Cough Cure.

Kemp's Balsam

Does not contain Opium, Morphine, or any other narcotic or "habit-forming" drug.

There is no Narcotic in Kemp's Balsam.

Nothing of a poisonous or harmful character enters into its composition.

This clean and pure cough cure cures coughs that cannot be cured by any other medicine.

It has saved thousands from consumption.

It has saved thousands of lives.

A 25c. bottle contains 40 doses.

At all druggists', 25c., 50c. and $1.

Don't accept anything else.

A DOUBLE-HEADER TRAIN IS WRECKED IN OKLAHOMA

Both Engines Wrecked, Two Men Killed and a Number Injured.

Oklahoma City, Okla., March 29.—Chocotaw, Oklahoma and Gulf passenger train No. 1 from Memphis for Amarillo, drawn by two engines, was partially derailed today at Council, eight miles west of Oklahoma City. Both engines were badly wrecked and the mail and baggage cars turned over, but the remaining cars remained on the track.

One engineer and an unknown negro were killed, a fireman was fatally injured, a porter seriously hurt, and seven passengers were bruised.

The dead:

JOHN M'CARTHY, engineer, of Shawnee, Okla.

Unknown negro, stealing a ride on the "blind baggage."

The injured:

John Overton, fireman, badly scalded, will die.

James Walker, porter, seriously.

One of the engines took the switch, the other the main track, and both were thrown into the ditch.

The engine crews jumped. Engineer McCarthy was caught in the wreckage and killed instantly. Fireman Overton was so badly scalded before he could be removed that he cannot live. The unknown negro was buried under the wreckage.

The passengers' injuries merely consisted of cuts and bruises and all were able to continue on their way.

GRAY BOOMED BY DEMOCRATS.

East Disposed to Co-operate With South to Defeat Bryan.

Washington, March 29.—Prominent southern democrats who have been in Washington lately have talked a good deal about the possibility of nominating Judge George Gray, of Delaware, for the presidency instead of William Jennings Bryan.

Prominent eastern democrats who have been in Washington lately say that the east is disposed to co-operate with the south in a movement in favor of Judge Gray.

Among southern and eastern democrats generally there exists the hope that the party will see the wisdom of nominating a "safe and sane" candidate, and it is this hope that leads so many of the thoughtful members of the party to look toward Judge Gray. The charge that Judge Gray is the representative of the Wall street coterie of democrats—the Ryans and the Belmonts, who brought about the nomination of Judge Parker—is, of course, regarded as without foundation, and there is a faint hope in the men who are preparing to sound the country on the Gray suggestion that the rank and file of the party will, after mature consideration, be willing to accept him as the man on whom the party can unite.

TIME LOCK GOES ON A STRIKE.

State Treasurer, Unable to Open Vault, Has to Borrow Money.

Indianapolis, Ind., March 28.—A report was circulated about the state capitol and on the streets that there was no money in the treasury and that the state had been forced to borrow to meet daily bills as they were presented at the treasury. It developed, however, that the time lock on the safe vault had refused to perform its duty and the state treasurer could not get at the cash. He was forced to call upon the banks to help him out until the vault could be opened by experts.

Four horses and two cows, besides a lot of hay and farm implements, were destroyed by the burning of a barn on the farm of Arthur Wagner, near Lafontaine Tuesday night.

FUND OF $6,000 WILL BE NEEDED FOR G. A. R. MEETING

Commercial Club Talks of Preliminaries for Encampment.

Before the meeting of the Commercial club last evening, called to discuss matters preliminary to the forthcoming state encampment of the Indiana Grand Army of the Republic in Fort Wayne, Chairman P. A. Randall stated that the committee has estimated that at least $6,000 will be required to defray the expenses of the encampment.

Mr. Randall cited the fact that there must be a heavy outlay for music, the construction of arches and other decorations would be expensive, the bringing to Fort Wayne of many companies of the state militia would entail a considerable expenditure, and the horses and carriages needed in the big parade would also figure heavily in the expense account. He declared his belief, however, that when the people of Fort Wayne realized that the encampment is expected to bring to the city the greatest number of visitors it has ever entertained, the contributions would be forthcoming in liberal fashion. The finance committee will begin its canvass next week.

Called Special Meeting.

After the club and the members of the various veterans' committees had discussed the matter of the "Made-in-Fort-Wayne" exposition at the same time the encampment is in progress, it was determined to hold a special meeting of the committees and the members of the Retail Merchants' association and the Manufacturers' association in two weeks to definitely determine the matter.

When the question of furnishing entertainment for the crowds was under discussion, Superintendent Carroll, of the state school, announced his purpose of having a program at the school each afternoon of the encampment that would prove of interest to all who attended, and the public was to be given a cordial invitation to visit the institution.

DEATH CAUGHT THEM WITH THE GOODS ON THEM

Three Robbers Riding on a Freight Car Struck by a Bridge.

Somerville, Mass., March 29.—Three men, two of them dead and one unconscious, were found on top of a freight car at the Somerville station on the Fitchburg division of the Boston and Maine railroad today. Apparently while riding on the car the men had struck an over-head bridge. Each had his pockets filled with cigars, tobacco and other tobacco supplies. The unconscious man was taken to a hospital, where he was revived sufficiently to state that his name was Thomas Donovan and that he and the other men had robbed a tobacco store at Leominster. Before he could give the names of his associates he again became unconscious and the doctors say he will die.

SHOVE HOTTENTOT TOWN AHEAD OF FORT WAYNE

Census Bulletin Lands This Good City in Fourth Indiana Place.

Washington, March 29.—The census bureau yesterday gave out its estimate of the population of leading Indiana cities in 1906. The population of Indianapolis is estimated at 219,154, as against a population of 169,164 by the federal census in 1900. The estimated population of various other Indiana cities, as compared with the census population of 1900, will be found highly interesting. It is as follows:

City.	1906.	1900.
Evansville	63,987	59,007
Anderson	25,842	20,178
Columbus	8,976	8,130
Elkhart	17,501	15,184
Elwood	19,232	12,950
Fort Wayne	50,347	45,115
Hammond	15,868	12,376
Huntington	12,017	9,491
Jeffersonville	10,840	10,774
Kokomo	12,019	10,609
Lafayette	19,238	18,116
Logansport	17,932	16,204
Marion	21,020	17,537
Michigan City	17,292	14,850
Muncie	27,293	20,942
New Albany	20,628	20,629
Peru	11,648	8,488
Richmond	19,603	18,226
South Bend	44,605	35,999
Terre Haute	52,805	36,673
Vincennes	11,393	10,249
Wabash	9,894	8,818
Washington	10,045	8,651

In population Indianapolis now ranks nineteenth among the cities of the country according to the census bureau. Evansville ranks seventieth, Terre Haute eighty-third and Fort Wayne eighty-sixth.

In 1900 Terre Haute and South Bend were nearly the same size, measured by population, but Terre Haute now has more than 8,000 inhabitants in excess of South Bend.

The estimate for New Albany is especially interesting as indicating that that town has neither advanced nor retrograded during the last six years, but has stood stock still.

The five leading cities and estimated population in 1906 are: New York, 4,113,645; Chicago, 2,049,185; Philadelphia, 1,441,735; St. Louis, 649,320, and Boston, 602,278.

REPORTS OF DAMAGE BY STORM CONTINUE TO COME IN

Losses Wednesday Evening Were Spread Over Wide Area.

Reports of additional damage over the county from Wednesday night's terrific rain and hailstorm continue to come in, and make it evident that the total loss in Allen county will foot up to a higher figure than was at first indicated.

Country highways, bridges and culverts suffered heavily from the deluge. The roads in many places were rendered practically impassable, and dozens of culverts were washed out, the volume of water cutting deep ravines through the roadways. Between this city and Huntington the water at several points rose over the tracks of the interurban line, and until repairs are completed cars are compelled to run at very slow speed across these districts.

Damage From Lightning.

Reports to the Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance company indicate that the residence of O. M. Edwards, in Monroe township, was very badly damaged by lightning, and there was also lightning damage to a barn of Orin Lake, in Milan township. No fire followed in either case.

The rural telephone lines all over the northeastern part of the county were put out of business by the electrical storm, and many sections were completely cut off from telephone communication with Fort Wayne.

It is said that in the vicinity of Arcola there was no hail, and the indications are that the hailstorm was central about Fort Wayne.

NEW DEPUTY CLERK.

Will Roehrs, of this city, has been appointed a deputy in the office of County Clerk Joseph N. Mason. Mr. Roehrs is a well known young man of fine qualities and it is predicted that he will make both a competent and an accommodating deputy. He succeeds John Bueter, who resigned a few days ago to look after other business interests.

BECAME A TOTAL ABSTAINER.

How It was That Edward Bok Took His Stand Against Drink.

Edward Bok, editor of the Ladies' Home Journal, took a characteristic way of arguing himself into total abstinence. He says:

"As I looked around and came to know more of people and things, I found the always unanswerable argument in favor of a young man's abstinence; that is, that the most successful men in America to-day are those who never lift a wine-glass to their lips. Becoming interested in this fact I had the curiosity to inquire personally into it; I found that of 28 of the leading business men in the country, whose names I selected at random, 22 never touched a drop of wine. I made up my mind that there was some reason for this. If liquor brought safe pleasures, why did these men abstain from it? If, as some say, it is a stimulant to the busy man, why do not these men, directing the largest business interests in this country, resort to it? And when I saw that these were men whose opinions in great business matters were accepted by the leading concerns of the world, I concluded that their judgment in the use of liquor would satisfy me. If their judgment in business matters could command the respect and attention of the leaders of trade on both sides of the sea, their decision as to the use of liquor was not apt to be wrong."

A CHRISTIAN CANTEEN.

Officers and Soldiers in Philippines Organize Model Club.

The officers and soldiers at Fort McKinley, in the Philippine islands, have built a "canteen" of their own devising from which the "can" is barred. This camp contains 5,000 soldiers, and the fort is situated in the midst of an 1,500-acre reservation which is one of the garden spots of the islands. The conduct of this recreation hall has been put in the hands of the Young M. n's Christian association and $5,000 will be spent upon the rooms and grounds. Games for the lawn and c. halls will be provided, and the whole enterprise enters into active competition with the drinking resorts of Manila for the patronage of the men. The rooms are brilliantly lighted every night, and the visitors engage in bowling or are entertained by lecturers or musicians. As many as 400 men may be found some evenings enjoying the amusements provided for them. Many of the meetings are distinctively religious, but most of them are secular, though thoroughly clean and helpful. Many of the enlisted men are paying members of the association, and the work is considered one of the most successful undertaken to break the tedium of camp life without dissipation.

THE SINS OF THE FATHER.

Awful Consequences of Drink Visited Upon the Children.

Henry W. Thurston, chief probation officer of Chicago, recently stated: "In the study of the causes for the dependency of girls, drunkenness looms up as foremost in the records. Of the 359 in court for the first time, because no one would care for them, the drunkenness of fathers was given as the cause of 53 cases. Drunkenness of mother was given in 64 cases, and drunkenness of both fathers and mothers in 70 cases. Desertion by the father was the cause in 90 cases and desertion by mothers in only 18. Desertion of both parents was the cause of seven cases.

"Lack of proper care was responsible for the plight of 387 of the girls, but in many of the cases drunkenness was back of the inability of the parents to provide for their offspring. Children ranging in age from two weeks to 17 years are included in this class."

Liquor Men Organized.

There are five great liquor organizations in the United States. These five organizations are, of course, in league, and usually supply men, money and literature in every local contest where there is a possibility of the saloon being defeated. One organization, the Protective Bureau, so-called, is chiefly a distributing agency for saloon literature, edited by Cyrus C. Turner, with headquarters in New York. According to the American Brewers' Journal, during 1902-1905 this bureau sent out 15 different tracts, aggregating more than 10,000,000 pages. Most of this is mailed directly to voters, whose names and addresses are furnished by friends of the trade.

Saloons Don't Get It Now.

The North Carolina Baptist says: "There is now on deposit in the banks of Fayetteville $937,000—nearly a million dollars. Five years ago there was only $275,000. There has been a gain of nearly 400 per cent in five years. This shows the prosperity side of the old town. Say, how about prohibition killing a town?"

Birth of W. C. T. U.

The Woman's Christian Temperance Union started in 1873, in Hillsboro, O., when bands of women marched to the saloons and held prayers therein.

Piles are dangerous, but do not submit to an operation until you have first tried Man Zan, the Great Pile Remedy. It is put up in collapsible tubes with a nozzle that allows it to be applied exactly where it is needed. If you have itching, bleeding or protruding piles and Man Zan does not relieve, money refunded. Soothes and cools. Relieves at once. Sold by Rhonds' drug store.

THE CHRISTIAN'S PLACE

A Sermon by Rev. JAMES I. VANCE, D. D.

TEXT—Ezekiel 36:33. "In the day that I shall have cleansed you from all your iniquities I will also cause you to dwell in the cities."

(From the Christian Herald.)

"In the day that I shall have cleansed you from all your iniquities!" That will be a great day, will it not?—that day when God will have cleansed us from all our iniquities, when we shall be holy, when we shall be saints. It seems a long way off to many of us; a dim, uncertain, all but improbable day in the misty distance; an almost impossible day. Will it ever come?—this day when God will have cleansed us from all our iniquities. God seems to have no doubt about it. He speaks of it with confidence. He undertakes to make it a present reality.

The text is a promise of sanctification. Sanctification is the cleansing of the soul. It is having the heart purified. It is getting rid of the pollution of sin and of the stains of lust. It is having the mange of pride scoured out of your moral nature. It is getting one's sourness sweetened, his acidity and acerbity mollified, his ugliness transfigured. It is being made gentle and genuine and gracious and good and pure and holy.

It is a big undertaking. To cleanse even the best of us from all our iniquities is no easy task. Think of all that it involves. To make a saint one must do more than provide holy apparel. The process of sanctification is not a mere matter of vestments. It is not enough to make clean one's conduct. His character must be cleansed, his mind, his heart, his will, his imagination, his motives. It is no easy thing to manufacture a real saint. The counterfeit can be quickly and inexpensively produced, but the real saint is costly.

It requires God. If our moral and spiritual nature is to be purified, we must turn ourselves over to God for treatment. God is never in despair. No matter how stained and defiled the life may be, God can cleanse it. He can sanctify the worst. He sees the making of a saint in the worst of sinners. He says, "Though your sins be as scarlet, they shall be as white as snow; though they be red like crimson, they shall be as wool."

There is a fountain filled with blood
Drawn from Immanuel's veins;
And sinners plunged beneath that flood
Lose all their guilty stains.

Some object to the old hymn because of its crude imagery, but I am willing to put up with the crude imagery for the sake of the great and glorious truth the old hymn sings. "In the day that I shall have cleansed you from all your iniquities!" Blessed day! Let us come to the fountain. Let us give ourselves into God's hands to be cleansed. Let us seek the help of him "who died to make us good." This is the sinner's first need; not to be happy, but to be clean; not to be perfect, but to be pure. Our first need is to be made presentable. What next?

Is there nothing better than being good? Is there nothing beyond holiness? Has God finished when he has cleansed us from all our iniquities? Is sanctification the final act in the drama of spirituality? When one achieves sainthood, has he completed the curriculum of religion?

Many of us say "Yes"—if not audibly none the less actually. We have a notion that the chief end of religion is to make us good, to keep us from being bad, to keep us from doing bad things, to keep us from saying bad words, to keep us from going to bad places, to keep us from enjoying bad pleasures, to keep us from associating with bad people, to keep us from eating and drinking bad things, to keep us from having bad thoughts. If it can only make us good religion is a success. If it can cleanse us from all our iniquities, there is nothing further to consider.

Is this your view? If so, you must think that God sets a very high valuation on your piety; and, upon reflection, you must reach the conclusion that God has a poor sense of values. This notion that religion is concerned only or chiefly with getting people into a state of sanctified spirituality, is a very low and selfish estimate of the uses of religion. Indeed, there is no worse form of selfishness than spiritual egotism. It is the travesty and desecration of the best. It would reduce the activities of the deity to a schedule and scheme for getting a few choice souls into an estate of immaculate purity, where they may be the envy of the universe, if not its despair. This is not Christianity. Christianity looks beyond the cleansing process. Goodness is merely an incident. There is something better than being good. There is something finer than getting into the gallery of the saints. On one occasion Paul said: "I could wish myself accursed for my brethren." He said, "There is something so high and fine and great that for the sake of it I am willing to forego personal redemption." Evidently he believed in a goal beyond sainthood. There is something better than the promise of sanctification. It is the purpose of sanctification.

Sanctification is preparation for what? The common answer is the sanctuary. I have been cleansed from all my iniquities, therefore I can now appear before the Lord in an acceptable manner. I can say my prayers with some hope of returns; I can read my bible with profit. I have been made holy, now I can climb to the heights of the Mount of Transfiguration and dwell on the plains of peace and breathe the rarified atmosphere of the triumphant life of privilege and assurance. I am a holy man, therefore I may now enjoy quiet, rest and holy meditation and blissful contemplation and perfect peace. At any rate, since I have been sanctified, I must be careful not to be secularized. I must keep away from the wicked world. I must shun dirt of all kinds. I must not allow my white soul to be stained nor my sanctified garments to be defiled. I must lead the separated life. Does it not say, "Come ye out from among them and be ye separate from sinners?" I must come out. The Lord's seal is on me. I am one of his chosen people and I must not mingle with the multitude of them who have not the fear of the Lord before them.

A genuine saint is a citizen. By a citizen, I mean not merely a man who wakes up on election days and hangs around a voting booth and talks politics. A citizen is a member of the community. He is not a hermit, but a fellow-man. He carries the problems of the city in his heart. He plunges into the thick of the activities. He loves its people. He does his best to fight the city's battles, and to protect its interests. He gives his all to feed its hungers and nurse its sicknesses and solace its woes and comfort its sorrows. He wears himself out in its service. This is the real citizen, and this kind of citizen is the real saint.

The man of the street needs to be a God-cleansed man. He needs the sanctuary. He must live in the first part of my text. He must not dare adventure the city or appear upon the street until he has had his contact with God. Before ever he takes up the duties of the office, the shop, the factory, the school, the store, he must linger at the altar. The reason the street slays us is that we have neglected the altar. The reason the city destroys us is that we have gone there uncleansed, with all the stain and weakness of the secular upon us. The man whose work is the most secular is the man of all others who most needs an hour of worship and an altar prayer. He whose life is most worldly is he whose need is most desperate for the sanctifying, cleansing and illuminating ministry of faith. But after God has cleansed him, let him not be afraid to live in the second part of the text, let him seek the city.

The street needs the saint. It needs the man who looks beyond the skyscrapers and who hears above the din and tumult of trade, the call of the Eternal. Commerce needs the entry of men whose standard of righteousness is from God. Politics needs the activities of men whose convictions are a part of their worship. Society needs the help of people whose pleasures are a blessed ministry and whose prayer-life is not negatived by their play-life. Let us be done with the cant which shouts "wolf" every time the church gets into the street, every time the saint becomes a man of the town and Christianity lays hold of real problems.

We have had enough of these tin soldier saints, these dim sanctum saints, these glass case saints, these self-centered saints, these mutual admiration saints, these private monopoly saints, who think God has nothing to do but to preserve them unto his heavenly kingdom. Let us have a few plain, ordinary town saints; a few secularized saints; an order of priests who are priests indeed; a generation of Christians who are not too holy to be useful.

Religion, instead of taking us out of the world, is meant to take us into it. If Christ has cleansed me, instead of running from temptation I must fight it; instead of avoiding trouble, I must cure it; instead of shunning suffering, I must share it. I must plunge into the game of real life. This was Jesus' way, and we must follow him. He did not spend his time seeking religious retreats. He sanctified himself; but he did not say, "Now that I am sanctified I must get out of the world." His sanctification was his preparation for serving humanity. It took him into the street at whose end stood a cross. This is what Paul meant when he said he was willing to sacrifice personal redemption to save his people. He was following in the footsteps of him who teaches that if any man will save his life, he must lose it.

Some go so far as to quarantine themselves against mankind. They are so solicitous not to be secularized that they imprison themselves from the wicked world. They seek holy retreats and pious solitudes. They take refuge in monasteries and convents and sanctified seclusions, where they may stay good and practice the holy life. But this is not the program for the saint, outlined by the text, "In the day that I shall have cleansed you from all your iniquities, I will also cause you to dwell in the cities."

Instead of shunning it, the real saint seeks the secular. He is thrust into it. Sanctification is not so much preparation for the sanctuary as for the street. The city, in God's opinion, is a saner residence for a good man than a religious retreat. "I will also cause you to dwell in the cities." God seems to nullify himself. He seems to make void his own work. "In the day that I shall have cleansed you from all your iniquities:" That is a great day. "I will also cause you to dwell in the cities." What a disappointment! What a wretched finale! The city is the very incarnation of the world-spirit. It is the embodiment of all that is bad. The city imperils the good. Recently I read a book on "National Perils," and the caption of one of the chapters was "The City."

The popular estimate of the city is to regard it as a peril. It is the stronghold of sin. It is the place where all the harm is done. There iniquity is concocted and vice is at home. There temptation is impudent and incessant. The city is the place where the saint is destroyed and goodness laid low. It is the home of struggle and suffering, of poverty and want, of woe and sorrow.

Surely the soul of a saint will soon be choked to death in that atmosphere; the sanctified will soon become secularized. We are saying that the city is the last place for us if we want to be good. The very last place for the sanctified man is the street of sin. Let him flee temptation. Let him hark from the haunts of vice. Let him get to the country, into contact with nature, where the open fields and blue skies and singing birds and blooming flowers and all the other things shall whisper to him of God and help him to stay good. "In the day that I shall have cleansed you from all your iniquities, flee the town." God says, "Seek the town." Instead of the sanctuary and the communion table, God points to the market place and the busy street. Instead of the open fields, he says the crowded city. Instead of a garden, he says a slum. Man is sanctified, not that he may climb some Mount of Transfiguration or take an outing to the land of rest or cushion himself in the blissful repose of some sequestered sanctuary, but he is sanctified for the most secular place and the most secular occupation.

Let us not be in too great a hurry to die and go to heaven. When we speak of being unworldly, let us be sure we get our words straight. What is worldliness? Is it not selfishness? Who are the selfish? Are they not the people who will have nothing to do with others? The selfish man is the man who will have no neighbors, no companions, and who repudiates all social ties and social duties. He is the real worlding. He incarnates the real world-spirit. He is sanctified for his private profit and he thinks of heaven as a close corporation, of which he is one of the stockholders. "In the day that I shall have cleansed you from all your iniquities, I will also cause you to dwell in the cities."

Christ is leading us not back to the garden, but on to the town; not back to Eden, but on to the New Jerusalem. He is beckoning us to a city. "I, John, saw the holy city, New Jerusalem, coming down from God out of heaven!" This is the dream of Christianity for the future of mankind. God sanctifies us, not that we may wander through the daisied fields, but enter the crowded streets; not that we may withdraw into selfish solitudes; but, with the Son of Man, toil among the people. He is calling us to service, to fellowship, to brotherhood! George McDonald's lines are true:

I said, "Let me walk in the fields."
He said, "No, walk in the town;"
I said, "There are no flowers there."
He said, "No flowers but a crown."

I said, "But the skies are black,
There is nothing but noise and din."
And he went as he sent me back,
"There is more," he said, "There is sin."

I said, "I shall miss the light
And friends will miss me, they say."
He answered, "Choose tonight,
If I am to miss you or they."

I pleaded for time to be given.
He said, "Is it hard to decide?
It will not seem hard in heaven
To have followed the steps of your guide."

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A YOUNG MAN'S VISION

International Sunday School Lesson for April 7 by Dr. and Mrs. Wilbur F. Crafts.

Jacob's Vision and God's Promise, Genesis 28:1-5, 10-22. Golden Text: "Behold, I am with thee, and will keep thee in all places whither thou goest," Genesis 28:15.

(From the Christian Herald.)

Jacob sleeps, and his couch is mother earth with its soft mattress of tender grass. His pillow is hard, but it does not make him wakeful. The curtains round about him are sable and gemmed with stars. And God's banner over him is love. When Jacob laid him down to sleep he was weary and footsore, for he had traveled far. He was sad of heart, for he was separating himself from his father's house. He was troubled in spirit, for he had wronged both his father and his brother. He was anxious about his future, for he was not assured of a welcome by his Uncle Laban, who was as yet a stranger.

When the fetters of his body were loosed in slumber and his spirit was free for the time, God came to the portals of his life and spoke to him and promised to be with him, in fulfilment of the peculiar covenant he had made with his grandfather Abraham and his father Isaac, that in his posterity should all the families of the earth be blessed. And God poured strength into his mind and body and gave him journeying grace, by saying, "I am with thee, and will keep thee in all places whither thou goest, and will bring thee again into this land, for I will not leave thee."

The blessedness of it all awoke Jacob from his slumbers and the place seemed to him as the very gate of heaven. He arose and prepared to worship God, by setting up as an altar the stone pillow upon which his head had rested. The pillow became a pillar, a monument erected to the glory of God, which he dedicated by pouring oil upon it. And then Jacob took upon himself there the oath of allegiance to God and promised to give him one-tenth of all the substance which should be his. It was as the face of friend answering to friend, for in what he said and did Jacob was responding to God's loving kindness.

Jacob a Fugitive.

This lesson naturally divides itself into three topics: First, a fugitive from justice; second, a vision of God; third, a consecrated life.

1. The Fugitive. It is a mistake to suppose that we must apologize for a man's sins because his story is in the bible. Jacob had been guilty of three great sins. First of all, he had cheated his brother in exchanging a dish of lentil soup for a birthright that carried with it all that goes with the elder son's rights in a family; the honor of being the head of a household, and having the largest share of the family property. In this case there was also a special additional privilege, the promise of God that he should be a blessing to all other families in all countries and in all centuries. This was the part of the birthright that Abraham had most prized and that Esau "despised," because of which he was declared to be "a profane person," reminding us that profanity is a broader term than young people commonly suppose. It is profanity to desecrate the Lord's day; to treat the bible with disrespect; to conduct oneself improperly in church, and the worst of all profanity is to despise the call of God to all of us to be a blessing in some way to the world.

A Man Without Principle.

Esau's sin, however, does not lessen Jacob's sin. The bargain which he made was as mean in character as when a white man buys land or valuable furs of a child-like Indian for a bottle of rum; for Esau, called "The Red," probably because of his red hair and sanguine temperament, was very much like the Red Men in his impulsiveness as a grown up child, and indisposed to regular labor and giving himself much to the adventures of hunting. He was also very much like the sailors, who are so easily cheated by the shrewd Jacobs of today, as they come in from the long voyage with wages in their pockets, and are soon relieved of it by the "sharks," so well known in all commercial ports as men who sell shoddy garments and drink and vices to the impulsive men of the sea.

Every boy should learn in his home, Sunday school and public school in his first lessons that only a fair exchange is no robbery. "Value received" in a note should be explained as proclamation to every one, that neither property nor pay can properly be obtained except by rendering a true equivalent in goods or services, except when one receives a present from a person who has a right to give it. The duke of Wellington was told one day by his chamberlain that there was a chance for a great bargain in some land that he desired, because the owner was financially embarrassed and must take almost any price he could get. Wellington indignantly said, "Pay what the land is worth and never talk to me of a bargain again." The word bargain is sometimes used lightly in advertising, but in the sense in which it was used in this story a bargain is a brother to burglary.

Meanness of a Lie.

The second account in Jacob's wrong-doing, was getting goods under false pretenses on the occasion when he deceived his father by putting on false hair in order to personate Esau and get his father to confirm the bargain he had made with the soup. The third offense was the repeated lies he used in deceiving his blind father. In our days boys, girls and older people are apt to treat a lie as a trivial thing, and yet it is a good sign that no one resents anything more hotly than to be called a liar, showing that there is still recognition of the deep meanness of a lie. Let us consider what would happen to society if lying should become general; neither banking nor any form of credit nor any part of the machinery of civilized society could go on if lying was habitual. In China, where it has been possible in the past to hire a person to lie for a few cents, the courts have thought it necessary to use torture to get at the facts. When the matter is fully considered it will be seen that a lie is one of the very meanest and most fundamental of sins. The fugitive from justice, whose case we are considering, was guilty of these three great sins—cheating, false pretenses and lying.

2. A vision of God. It is very encouraging to people, conscious of their own sins and imperfections, that God would speak kindly to such a man as Jacob. It is assumed, in view of what is said about repentance in other parts of the bible as essential to reconciliation with God, that Jacob had become repentent for his sins, the consequences of which had made him sorrowful and lonely. He had learned the meaning of what the Oriental poet says:

Sorrow tracketh wrong as echo follows
song, on, on, on.

He had learned also what Byron meant when he said:

No exile from himself can flee
To lands though more and more remote,
Still, still pursues
Where'er I be
The blight of life, the demon thought.

It is said that despair is the condition to which man is driven when only the best is possible, but to a man without faith it often seems to be only the condition when only the worst is possible. But Jacob, in all his sinfulness, never got away from his early instruction about the presence of God. To Jacob, the sinner, but also the penitent, God revealed himself while Jacob slept in the wilderness on his pillow of stone. The terraced hills of Palestine, that were before his eyes as he fell asleep, in his vision became the front steps to the door of heaven, in which he saw God look in mercy upon him, reassuring his lonely heart with promises of his presence.

God Always Near.

The great significance of this part of the story is that heaven lies about us always if we only had eyes to see. God and the angels are never far away. We can never do anything behind God's back, never anything of which he needs to say, "Show it to me," but to the penitent soul the thought of his constant presence is not one of terror, but brings the sense of mighty helpfulness always at hand. The angels were both ascending and descending, going up with prayers and coming back with blessings, and the wonderful commerce still goes on between the praying soul and the ever helpful Father above.

The artists and the poets have made much of this vision; they have found the story powerful in suggestions of comfort for dark places of life, as in the hymn, "Nearer, my God, to Thee"—

There let the way appear, steps up to heaven;
All that thou sendest me, in mercy given,
Angels beckon me, nearer, my God, to thee,
Nearer to thee.

Longfellow suggests that vices repented of may be like the rounds of a ladder to heaven—

Saint Augustine, well hast thou said,
That of our vices we can frame
A ladder, if we will but tread
Beneath our feet each deed of shame!

We have not wings, we cannot soar;
But we have feet to scale and climb,
By slow degrees, by more and more,
The cloudy summits of our time.

Dr. J. G. Holland finds in the story a picture of the gradual development of character as like the successive rounds of a ladder—

Heaven is not reached at a single bound,
But we build the ladder by which we rise
From the lowly earth to the vaulted skies,
And we mount to its summit round by round.

We rise by the things that are under our feet,
By what we have mastered in greed and gain,
By the pride deposed and the passion slain,
And the vanquished ill that we hourly meet.

But the profoundest interpretation of the ladder is in the words of Christ (John 1:51: "Hereafter you shall see heaven opened, and angels ascending and descending upon the Son of Man." Christ, then, is the way to heaven, through whom God comes near to man and man comes near to God. The cross is "the gate of heaven," and wherever it is truly set up, whether in stately temple or open field, there is "the house of God." Jesus, in a cornfield with his twelve apostles, pointed to the beautiful sanctuary of marble at hand and said, "In this place is one greater than the temple." There can be no "house of God" where God is not. "What church is this?" said a stranger at the open door. "Christ's Church." "Is he in?" The cordiality with which the stranger was welcomed in his name confirmed the solemn affirmative answer.

The Ideals of Life.

Jacob should be considered not only as a fugitive from justice, but as a young man going out from home to begin the work of life. It is very essential to any true success that such a young man should have a vision of God, some ideal of being a blessing to the world. A young man whose horizon does not extend farther than he can see, and who sneers at sentiment and ideals and talks about being practical when standards of righteousness are presented, might almost as well be a beast, for the privilege and the duty of a man is to see beyond the visible into the invisible, including God and heaven in the range of his daily life. It was through using the invisible Moses was able to make the largest success that ever came to a human life.

Jacob seems to have forgotten the steps and the angels when he heard God's voice from above them saying, "I am with thee," and repeating the covenant previously made with Isaac and Jacob, that he should have a countless seed and be a blessing to the world. Even though lesser opportunities await us, there is not one who cannot make some little spot better and happier.

Jacob's Consecration.

3. A consecrated life. The first practical result of this vision of God in case of Jacob was consecration of his property in vowing to give a tenth of it to God. He recognized God the giver of it all, who from the beginning generously required only a tenth of our income as he has required a seventh of our time, in both cases more for our own good than for any advantage to himself. The custom of tithing is a Jewish custom, but it is first spoken of in the Bible in connection with Abraham, who lived before the Mosiac law of tithing. All our time belongs to God, but he requires that one-seventh of it be set aside for sacred uses in recognition of his control of it all, and as a step towards the consecration of all time. And so in connection with our property, he has taught from the beginning that one-seventh of its is not ours to keep. The Jew went far beyond the tenth in making free-will offerings, in some cases went up to one-third of his income. A little child caught the spirit of it all when she said to her mother, "I have paid a tenth, now I want to give something." The discussions of this subject have been too exclusively devoted to the question whether a tenth should be given, but quite as important is the question as to what purpose it should be devoted.

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THE VICARIOUS LOVERS

By EMERY POTTLE.

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THERE is no occasion to make excuses for Fanny and Fritz. When one is—or rather when two are frank and twenty, and, at the same time, complacently and conspicuously in love with each other, I am not aware that it is a condition in which excuses are properly made. Unquestionably they would themselves, I dare say, rudely resent any extenuation of their conduct. And any one else, as matters ultimately turned out, will not greatly be inclined to lay at their doors the obsolescent charge of indelicacy. Cecelia—Cecelia Francesca Purvis—and Lucius Prettyman did not.

To elaborate a bit—Fanny Denton and Cecelia Francesca shared together a battered apartment on the roof of a great, gloomy, rambling structure, devoted to the housing of courageously impecunious art students. I say on the roof, since the case was just that: they lived in an insecure-looking story which the thrifty owners of the building had hastily constructed on the top of everything to contain a new lot more courageous and more impecunious than the rest. Somewhere down the canal-like halls Fritz Allen also had a studio and Lucius Prettyman another.

In the daytime the four of them worked at an art school nearby. Cecelia did miniatures, in a very ladylike and miniature way; Fanny inclined to conventional designing; and as for Denton and Lucius, the former dashed out fictitious illustrations for his fictitious imaginings, while Lucius toiled worrisomely along in the "life class" and brooded deeply over the possibilities of large, depressing canvases devoted to the depicting of death scenes of famous generals, and like inspiring subjects.

Of a truth it cannot be said of Cecelia and Lucius that they were in the bloom of their youth, though, to be sure, Cecelia's spirit was innocently inexperienced to an appalling degree, and she was wont to clothe herself in garments of a limply artistic drapery, suggesting, in hue at least, the immortal, blithe Botticelli maidens. At any rate her soul was youthful and her nature unselfish and beautiful.

Lucius probably never was young. The unpliable strands of his nature seemed never to loosen. His high, pale brow betokened, in its concentrated little knot of lines above the nose, a spirit furrowed with the ploughshare of Serious Effort. . . . He moved in and out among his fellows, a gentle, shabby, good-tempered, abnormally shy creature whom all loved, when they were not consumed with a helpless rage at the ponderous precision of his mental and physical workings.

It was natural enough that the four of them, living together in the "Roost"—so they called the parlous top story—should be much in each other's company. Youthful art is not a peculiarly solitary profession; and, moreover, their frank poverty, and the franker attachment of Fritz to Fanny gave additional strength to their bond.

To Cecelia, the wooing of her roommate afforded a first-hand observation of what to her was the most thrillingly beautiful and complex emotion of the world. Fanny, herself, being somewhat practical even in the affairs of her heart, did not encourage Cecelia's sentimental out-breathings. So it happened that Cecelia fell into the habit of confiding the progress of the delicate footsteps of love to Lucius Prettyman.

The two men, of an evening, would drop into the studio of the girls—a very proper apartment, to be sure, with the beds converted artlessly into divans and all the feminine evidences hid in the closet. Lucius really was brought in the beginning by Fritz to divert Cecelia from the fascination of his methods with Fanny. And it generally turned out the two serious ones would early retire to the kitchen—an elastic apartment made by the folding of a screen about a little gas-stove—there to whisper and to cook up indigestible messes for refreshment; while Fritz and Fanny—well, it really is not our province to disclose the sweet story of their affections.

It was in late October when Fanny briefly apprised Cecelia that she was engaged to Fritz. Cecelia kissed her rapturously. "My dear, my dear," she cried softly, "isn't it wonderful!"

"O, I don't know," remarked her friend, sharpening a lead pencil judiciously. "Fritzie is a nice boy. And I'm sure he's very lucky to get me."

Cecelia was staggered. "Oh, Fanny! How can you! Oh, it seems to me love is the most beautiful—"

"O, yes, everybody gets it sooner or later, they say," broke in Fanny prosaically. "It takes an awful lot of your time, though. Heavens! I haven't done a thing in a month."

"Dear, how can you joke about it?" sighed Cecelia.

Fanny looked up in surprise. "Mercy, Cecelia, it's no joke. Lend me your gamboge, will you?"

Poor Cecelia, she was too bewildered to reply.

That same night Fritz lounged into Prettyman's room. Lucius was brooding solemnly over a pipe.

"Well, Lucy," Fritz let fall casually, "the little girl and I have hit it off."

"I beg your pardon," said Lucius uncertainly.

"Fanny and I, you know—engaged—'love, true love, undying,' grinned Fritz with appreciation.

Lucius rose with grave ceremony and put out his hand. "Allen, I—I congratulate you, sir, she's a splendid woman. You are a fortunate man."

"Sure, Lucy, that's the eye. She's a little peach. Guess we'll do the trick all right."

Prettyman sat down heavily. He could not grasp the insouciant Fritz's attitude.

"But——" he hesitated laboriously.

"You aren't going to cry about it, are you?" said his friend briskly, lighting a cigarette.

Lucius seemed about to reply; instead he lapsed into a mood of impressive thoughtfulness. After a long silence he stammered blushingly, "Ah—Allen—ah—did—you—ah—if you don't mind my asking—was it—ah—hard to do?"

"Was what hard?"

"Why, the—the—the asking her, Allen?"

Allen's eyes twinkled. "Well, old boy, it—it was harder not to, you know."

"Ah," ejaculated Lucius uncomprehendingly.

"Ever tried it?" confidentially remarked Fritz. Lucius flushed. "No sir, I—I—I——"

"It's great," said Allen, as he departed, "you never can tell till you try."

Lucius Prettyman sat for hours that night alone in his room, scarcely conscious of the chilling atmosphere, musing modestly on the strange maddening ways of love. The result of his cogitations amounted to this: "I couldn't do it, I couldn't—I don't see how they do."

The next day he overtook Cecelia on her way home from the art school. For some reason they both flushed scarlet at sight of each other. It was very difficult to start any suitable topic of conversation. At length Cecelia timidly referred to the flames of the divine fire which now publicly lit the souls of Fritz and Fanny. The two discussed the situation evasively. They wondered if, after all, "their love was—— They seemed so—— Love, real love, was such a—— Yes, it was a noble, a——" But there was a new and discomforting element between Cecelia and Lucius that attracted and compelled, even while it distressed and bewildered. It was precisely as if these two onlookers somehow were vicariously assuming all the sweet confusion, all the tumultous emotions, the modest ecstacies that Fanny and Fritz seemed not to undergo. Cecelia, indeed, took the conversation so seriously that she went to bed with a nervous headache.

Once the crucial hour of engagement was over, Fanny and Fritz had more leisure to look about them. They bore the rosy wreath of love with great composure. And since there is that in love—like misfortune—which dislikes singleness of experience, they presently cast about them to involve their unattached friends in a toil like their own.

"Wouldn't it be simply perfect if poor old Sissy and Lucy should fall in love with each other?" considered Fanny, one afternoon.

"Those two?" replied Fritz, "Why, there's no more chance——"

"Oh, isn't there! Watch them. Cecelia is a mush."

"But Lucy—why, you'd as soon think of a Methodist chapel playing on the beach at Coney Island as Lucy in love."

"Pooh," retorted Fanny, airily, "he's mad about her. Don't tell me. When they're old and get it they're perfectly dotty. I've seen them."

"Have they said anything?" inquired Fritz, fascinated at Fanny's idea.

"Said anything! They don't dare."

Of a truth, it would seem that the astute Fanny had accurately diagnosed the situation of Cecelia Francesca and Lucius. Up to the time of the culmination of Fanny's romance, the two had taken each other's society in a grateful, unconscious freedom, but now their slightest encounter covered them with a dreadful confusion. They became tongue-tied, though the desire to talk was riotous within them. The embarrassment of Lucius, in especial, was distressing to observe. Cecelia clad herself in dull draperies of a somber hue—as if she were doing a penitential office for the soul of love. In fact, instead of performing the light-hearted service of cup-bearers to the young gods, Fanny and Fritz, they hung about funereally in corners.

This abysmal condition was, in the early stages, a delight to the lovers. They considered it an ephemeral affectation, due in part to age and in part to extreme inexperience. Therefore, to help matters along, they made jovial comments with ill-concealed meanings to Cecelia and Lucius—a form of diversion of so ghastly and so indelicate a character to the serious pair that Cecelia was wont to end the evening in a burst of tears. So brazen were the manifestation of affection on the part of the engaged ones, and so polgnantly barbed were the insinuating arrows of their wit, Cecelia could no longer bring herself to comment upon the case to Lucius, while he, in turn, almost dreaded the sight of her.

They avoided each other. Prettyman no longer came of an evening to the studio of the girls. And Cecelia, anguished of heart, would retire alone to the kitchen, there to sniffle weakly, her ears stuffed with cotton that she might not hear the lovers. The very necessity, as they conceived it, that sundered their companionship, worked, as one might expect, to the incandescence of their as yet, unnamed emotions. Cecelia, in a blush of maidenly indiscretion, secretly painted from memory a miniature of Lucius which on completion she hid. Prettyman left off the imaginary composition of battle scenes and let his mind wander to the delights of statuesque hours—with the face of Cecelia—washing their feet publicly on marble balconies.

When Fanny and Fritz were finally forced to the conclusion that their amorous devices to entrap their friends were resulting in apparent failure—for Fanny's intuitions, agile as they were, could not compass a concealed love, like the worm i' the bud—they were frankly annoyed.

"They're a pair of dubs," said Fritz, in irritation.

"Sissy is really the limit," acquiesced Fanny. "I'm sure we've done all we could to help the thing along."

"Oh, well, I move we shake them both. They're too old to fool with. They've had their chance." And with this Fritz closed the discussion.

A few day's later Fanny was alone in the studio, dressing to go out with Fritz. Discovering that at the moment she had no clean pocket-handkerchief, she resorted simply to Cecelia's stock. Rummaging through the latter's modest trunk for the article in question, she unearthed the miniature of Lucius.

"Well, my heavens!" she exclaimed. "The silly old thing." Whereupon she sat down abruptly and shrieked with laughter.

Fritz found her on the floor, the miniature in her hand, giggling. She held it out to him mutely, too overcome for words.

"Great goodness," he cried, "it's Lucy—Lucy, looking like a perfect lady of the 1830 type!"

"I ask you!" began Fanny, recovering speech, "I ask you! I found it in Cecelia's trunk. I was looking for a hanky. She did it!"

"The sly thing! Fan, this is great! What'll we do with it?"

"Do with it! 'Tisn't ours—we'll put it back. Sissy'd die if she knew we had seen it," said Fanny.

"Not on your life we'll put it back. Let's have some fun out of it."

"But Cecelia——"

"Cecelia nothing! She's fooled us. We'll fool her."

"Now, Fritzie—I won't stand for——"

"Oh, that's all right—it'll be the joke of our lives. Ah, say, don't fuss, think of the fun."

"Well," weakened Fanny, "it would be fun to do something with it."

"I'll tell you what! We'll do it up and send it to Lucius. He won't think of its being a josh, anyway. And he knows that no one but Sissy could possibly do a miniature of him."

"It's a sweet idea," replied Fanny rapturously. "We'll do it now while she's away. . . . She must be crazy about him. Do you suppose he——"

"Well, he will be, if he isn't now, when he sees this!" assured Fritz.

The miniature forthwith was wrapped up delicately in white tissue paper and tied with a little white ribbon. "That's bully," declared Fritz joyously, "and I'll leave it in Lucius's room when he's out to-night—he's going to some beastly lecture on Art."

"Sissy's gone out for the afternoon and she's going to stay out for dinner, too, and the theater afterwards," reflected Fanny. "She has some grand friends who ask her once in awhile, you know. So we're perfectly safe. She won't miss the thing to-night. . . . It's really dreadful to do it, but it's so funny!"

* * *

That evening at an hour when he judged Prettyman would have returned from his lecture, Fritz Allen wandered casually in upon him. Lucius seemed excessively confused at sight of his visitor. He thrust something hastily under a pile of papers on the table before him.

"What you hiding, Lucy?" began Fritz without hesitation.

"Nothing. I—I——"

"Oh, say, Lucy—I saw you now. What is it? Out with it. Can't you trust me?"

Allen made a sudden dash for the table. Prettyman tried to intercept him. He was too late. Fritz, warding him off with one hand, held up the miniature in the other, yelling with glee. "O, Lucy, O, Lucy! It's a picture of you!"

"Give that here," demanded Lucius, peony-red.

Allen regarded the little portrait critically. "It's mighty good, Lucy, it's fine. Who did it?"

"I—I—I——"

"Out with it!"

"I don't know. I found it here," confessed the reluctant Lucius. "I suppose it's a gift."

"Oh, tell that to the elevator-man! You can't fool me," giggled Fritz. "Naughty, naughty! Say, who did it, Lucy!"

Prettyman attempted dignity. "You needn't believe me if you don't care to. I found it here when I came home."

"Found it here, old man! You don't say so. That's funny!"

Allen sat down and eyed Lucius solemnly.

"It was here when I came home," repeated Lucius awkwardly. "I—It is very strange."

"Strange! I should say so. But—say, Lucius, there's only one person who could have done it."

"Allen, what do you mean?"

"Mean. Oh, you know. Cecelia Francesca Purvis! That's whom I mean."

Lucius was flooded with sentimental blushes. "Oh, no, I—Oh, no!"

"Sure she did, old boy. I—well, of course, I don't want to butt in on your affairs—well, it looks you know, as if——"

"Allen, I won't have you talk that way about a lady."

"Why, no offense, Lucy, I'm sure. It was mighty nice of her."

"You don't think, Allen, that she——"

"Well, Lucy, what I think is this: That girl is in love for you. Of course, if you don't care for her, why——"

It happens that way at times. The most reserved and timid of us reach a point when our doors are opened wide, when we speak with the tongues of men about the angels. It was so with Lucius Prettyman. He began to talk to Fritz. He talked wildly well. There was nothing hidden in him that wasn't revealed. Even the light-minded Allen became nervous and uncomfortable. And the burden of Lucius's song was always Cecelia, Cecelia, Cecelia. Fritz had a sickening feeling that the thing had ceased to be a joke.

"If you feel like all this you say you do, old chap," Allen got out lamely, "you ought to do something about it. I'd tell her."

"Oh, I couldn't. I don't think I could," stammered Lucius, cold with fear at the thought.

"I'll tell you what," Fritz suggested hopefully, "you write her a note and ask her to meet you in the Park to-morrow morning, and say you have something important to tell her. Don't mention the miniature—that would embarrass her. Just tell her you want to talk to her, and I'll slip it under the girls' door to-night."

"Would she?" Lucius got out in awed tones.

"Would she what?"

"Come—if I asked her?"

"Sure she would. Try her." Fritz was growing more confident. "You just write her. And I'll leave it at their room now."

Prettyman, between distracted love and awful self-abasement, after tearing up a dozen sheets of paper, managed to set forth his modest request.

"Fine," said Fritz heartily when the letter was submitted to his practised eye. "That'll draw her like a plaster, you know."

"Allen, I don't know how to thank you—for—for ——" Lucius was wringing Fritz's hand in the excess of gratitude.

"GREAT GOODNESS," HE CRIED; "IT'S LUCY——"

With the letter in his hand, Allen hurried surreptitously to Fanny. He judged that Cecelia Francesca had not yet returned from her festal day. He rapped cautiously on the studio door.

"Who is it?" demanded Fanny, opening the door a hair's breadth.

"Me."

"Mercy, Fritz, you can't come in! I'm just——"

"Yes, I know, but there's something doing. I've got to talk to you. I don't want to come in. Can't you—say, Cecelia isn't there?"

"No. Wait a minute."

Presently the door opened wide enough to allow Fanny to put out her head. "What is it?" she inquired with excitement. "Did you give Lucius the——"

"That's it, I did. I've just been in his room. He's foolish about it. Sat and grinned at his picture like a monkey. Went on about Cecelia till it made me sick. He's all up in the air—says he loves her like anything. Oh, Lord."

Fanny was instantly impressed. "My goodness! What did you say!"

"I—I told him she was crazy about him. I think I did. He asked me what to do."

"What did you tell him?" demanded Fanny feverishly.

"Well, you know, I—I felt sort of rotten about it. He's so serious over the thing. I—say, Fanny, it looks to me like a mess."

"Stupid, what did you do?"

"I told him to write her a note asking her to meet him to-morrow in the Park—in the morning—and I said I'd leave it here for Sissy—she——"

"It is perfectly dreadful," gasped Fanny, "she sha'n't have that note."

"Sha'n't——"

"Certainly not." Fanny was decisive.

"But—why, you can't—you'll bust up their show if you don't let her——"

"Idiot! If Cecelia got that note the first thing she'd do would be to go and look at that old miniature. And it wouldn't be there. And she'd accuse me. And there'd be a sickening time."

"But Fan——" Allen was utterly confused at the turn of affairs.

"You've got to get that picture back, somehow. I don't care how. Give me that note. Give it to me. Cecelia sha'n't have it till you get the miniature."

"How in the deuce can I get it?"

"When is he going to meet her?" asked Fanny.

"At nine, I think."

"Well, while he's out then, you'll have to break into his place and steal it and bring it here. I'll put it back. Then I'll give Cecelia the note and say I found it on the floor."

"I can't see how that——"

"No, of course you can't. But I can. It'll be in her trunk, won't it? And she can't accuse me of having taken it—at least, not right away. I'll get out of it somehow."

"You're dreadfully virtuous all at once," retorted Fritz, sulkily.

"It's worried me all the evening—taking that picture. And I'd never have done it if it hadn't been for you!"

"Well, I like that! Who found it first, anyway, and——"

"Ssh! There's Cecelia coming. Don't you dare to argue with me. You've got to get the picture, Cecelia, dear, is that you? You must be tired to death. Come in and let's get to bed right off," sweetly finished Fanny, hastily concealing Prettyman's note in the folds of her robe de chambre.

In all probability the somewhat imperfect scheme of Fanny's would have worked in the fashion she anticipated had it not been for a reason of which she naturally could have known nothing. It had been Cecelia's romantic custom, since the painting of the miniature, to take it from its hiding-place and to bid it the tender, whispered good-nights she might not properly bestow on the original. She did this in the kitchen at a moment when Fanny was under the impression that Cecelia was saying her prayers. In consequence, on this particular evening, Cecelia Francesca went to her trunk to perform the last sacred rite of what had been to her a peculiarly happy day. Her fingers, touching the familiar place, did not feel the miniature. She hurriedly dashed out the contents of the trunk, her bosom heaving with anxiety. She could not find the token. For a moment Cecelia stood petrified with shame and fear. Then suddenly the truth flashed in upon her. Fanny! She must have taken it. No one else could have. The gentle Cecelia shook with a torrent of anger, the like of which she had never known. Like a wild nocturnal avenger she flew at Fanny in her bed.

"How dared you!" she cried, snatching the bedclothing from the terrified conspirator. "O, how dared you!" She shook her violently. "Don't lie! I know you took it! You stole it! You—you—you thief! I hate you! Where is it? Where is it?"

Cecelia jerked the collapsing Fanny from her cot and towered above her, cowering on the floor. "It's cruel! How could you! Beast!"

Fanny essayed to speak, but Cecelia looked so tall and terrifying in the dim gaslight of the room that, for the life of her, she could not get out a word.

"Beast!" repeated Cecelia, with awful tragicality.

Fanny recovered herself slightly. "Cecelia," she quavered, "it was only a joke. I——"

But Cecelia's rage was spent. She sat down weakly on the trunk-top and sobbed. Long, shivering dreadful, convulsive sobs. "O it's mean! Cruel! Fanny, how could you! O dear! O dear! O dear!"

To describe the mental state of Fanny is hardly necessary. She dared not speak, she lay wretchedly on her bed for half an hour, in her ears the monotonous moans of the girl over there on the trunk. Sometimes Fanny was enraged, sometimes repentant, sometimes hysterically fearful and sometimes full of nervous laughter. "I shall die if she keeps this up much longer," she assured herself. Finally she leaped from her cot, flung on a wrapper and slippers, tied up her head in a scarf and precipitately left the room. She ran straight to Fritz.

"Fritz, Fritz," she whispered, as she heard sleepy sounds within his quarters. "Fritz!"

"Fanny! What the—what is it? Are you ill?"

"Come out here, quick!"

In a moment the astounded Allen emerged, his head tousled and over his pajamas a bathrobe. "What on earth——"

"Don't talk. Cecelia's discovered that the picture is gone. She's made an awful scene. She nearly tore me limb from limb. I was so frightened I nearly died. She's sitting there now moaning and going on like a maniac. I never saw such a fool. We've got to do something."

"Do something," weakly repeated Fritz. "Do——"

"Right now. Do something. If you could hear her! My heavens, I never had such a time in my life."

"But wh—wh—what are you going to do?" he asked helplessly.

"I've thought it all out. There's just one chance to save our lives. You've got to go and get Lucius and tell him Cecelia wants to see him."

Allen gasped. "Lucy. But—O, my good Lord! But suppose——"

"You needn't suppose anything. There's just one chance! They're both silly about each other, and if he gets there and sees her, he'll try to comfort her and—go—now. Tell him to bring the picture, too."

The thoroughly confused Allen departed, rubbing his eyes. He found Lucius still sitting in a daze before his little table, the portrait in his hand.

"Say," Fritz began awkwardly. "Cecelia has sent for you. She wants to see you to-night—now. Don't wait. She's in a hurry!"

"Wants to see me?" asked Prettyman. "What——"

"Now—right off—in the studio. I don't know what for. Come on. Bring the miniature."

"But—but——"

"O, say, Lucy, the girl wants you. Come on." And he half dragged, half pushed the older man from his room, feebly protesting. Fanny stole behind them on tiptoe.

"Don't mind what she says," encouraged Allen at Cecelia's door. "You go in and make it all right with her!"

Without listening to Prettyman's vague ramblings and distressed protests, Fritz opened the door and shoved him in.

"Reach in and get the key and lock the door—on the outside," commanded Fanny at his elbow.

The key turned in the lock.

"Now, we'll have to stand here and wait and——" began Fanny.

"And pray," finished Fritz.

From within came low murmurs—then long silences—then again the murmurs. With chattering teeth and shivering limbs Fanny and Fritz waited—waited, it seemed to them, for hours. A few dwellers in the top-story passed them and stared curiously, but Fanny and Fritz were oblivious. After a long time they heard some one rattling at the door. Fanny drew a long breath.

"Open it," she directed. "For better or for worse."

Lucius Prettyman emerged. On his face was a sentimental smile of utter blissfulness.

"We—we're engaged," he grinned bashfully.

"Thank heaven, I can go to bed," remarked Fanny.

Next Week "The Proof of the Princess," By Henry M. Hyde.